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THE EXTENSIONS OF LITERARY ACTIVITY.

In spite of all that has of late been written upon the subject, it is still a difficult matter for the occidental to realize the immense transformation that recent years have wrought in the realm of the Mikado. The old prepossessions are so strong upon us that we still instinctively class the Japanese with the other orientals, and are slow to recognize the fact that their newly-acquired culture and civilization have at last fairly brought them within the limits of the Western world and its intellectual comity. These reflections have often been suggested to us of late, and are suggested anew by the reading of a "Summary of Current Japanese Literature" published in a recent issue of "The Japan Daily Mail." We cannot read such a summary without a deepening of the feeling that the modern Japanese are indeed "men and brothers," that our intellectual problems are also theirs, and that we may enjoy an intelligent and sympathetic share in their struggle for development. When we read, for example, that a list of recent translations into Japanese includes Professor Westermark's "Evolution of Marriage," "The Origin of Species," and the "Kritik der Reinen Vernunft," we may wonder at the process of reproducing, say, the transcendental æsthetic of Kant in a language of agglutinative type, but we must accept the fact that a people who can translate and read such books is one that cannot be classed with the inferior races of mankind.

It was, of course, through translations that the Japanese of the new era had to get the beginnings of modern culture. Among many workers in this field, Nakamura Keiu and Fukuzawa Yukichi are named as pioneers. For the first fifteen years or so of the Meiji period, "translations good and bad, of well-known foreign works in all the principal book-shops crowded out the old Japanese and Chinese works hitherto in such request." Then came a sort of national reaction, and a number of men set to producing original literature of a lighter sort. A single book by Yano Fumio is said to have "brought him in a small fortune," Tsubouchi Shoyo was the "father of modern novelists," and wrote books with such titles as

"A Conjugal Mirror," "A Dream about the Future," and "Incidents in the Life of Cæsar." One novelist of this earlier period is described as "noted for his polished style and powerful grouping of incidents"; another is said to have "discussed the relation of the sexes and blended the elements of romance found in foreign works of fiction so as to suit Japanese readers"; while a third, "an ardent admirer of Zola," was distinguished by "his earnest advocacy of the amalgamation of the colloquial and the written styles." Just such things as these might be said of Mr. Bret Harte, Mr. Thomas Hardy, and Robert Louis Stevenson. "The demand for novels was so great that new editions of numbers of almost forgotten works were published, and there sprang into existence a 'Novel Publishing Company,' which, while the rage lasted, drove a roaring trade, and a novel publishing magazine, which obtained a wide circulation." How exactly these statements would apply to recent aspects of book production in London or New York; with what fellow-feeling do we read how, after "a certain amount of satiety on the part of readers, the ordinary love-story gave place to the detective story, which was rendered popular by Kuroiwa Ruiko!" Read for this strange name Gaboriau or Conan Doyle, and the parallel is obvious.

The present era in Japanese letters, we are told, "is the age of newspapers and magazines." In this periodical literature, we find discussions of such subjects as the translations of technical terms, the incompetency of translators in general, the practice of composing verses in the Chinese language, the degradation of literature by the commercial spirit, the excessive prevalence of fiction in the periodicals, and the rash but amusing cocksureness of youthful critics of literature. A writer on the last of these subjects is particularly severe. "With no adequate knowledge of English, men compose treatises on the comparative merits of English poets; raw students of German express a preference for one German poet rather than another. These things are a disgrace to the whole Japanese literary world." Another writer inveighs in hearty fashion against magazine poetry. One of his remarks leads us to suspect that Mr. Stephen Crane has his Japanese analogue. "As for the verses known as *kyoshi* (crazy verses) they are like the squibs let off by children. They create a momentary sensation, but they will sink into lasting oblivion." Still another writer complains that since the conclusion of the war there has been a "want of ardor in literary matters." "It shows itself in the world of romance, the modern novelist expecting to effect with his forty or fifty pages what in former days it took five or six times that number to accomplish."

The book-weariness of the modern world appears to be felt in Japan, as it is elsewhere; and those among us who in their more gloomy moods are inclined to think the invention of printing an evil will read with approval the following summary of a Japanese discussion of this subject:

> "Facilities for publishing books are now so great that literary tyros are encouraged to inflict their crude ideas on the reading world. The methods used for self-advertisement in recent times are of a most objectionable kind. Authors entirely unknown to fame publish books containing their own photographs. Little children are encouraged to send literary contributions to such papers as the 'Shonen Zasshi,' and then the photograph of the person considered the best youthful composer is supplied to the subscribers. The bad effects of all this fuss on the minds of young people must be patent to everybody. In the old days when every character that a book contained had to be carved, only those that had something important to say ventured to publish a book, and booksellers took no leaps in the dark."

Some interesting statistics are devoted to the periodical press of Japan. During the past five years, the country had an average of nearly eight hundred newspapers and magazines. Of these the average circulation has varied from about 250 copies in 1890 to about 450 in 1894. But the most surprising thing about these statistics is the revelation they afford of the brevity of the life enjoyed by a Japanese magazine or newspaper. Over half the entire number for any given year give up the unequal struggle (which is not surprising when we look at the circulation statistics) and are replaced by ambitious new ventures, for the most part destined, no doubt, to an equally ephemeral life. For example, 802 periodicals are reported at the close of 1893. During 1894, no less than 506 of them were discontinued, yet no fewer than 518 new periodicals sprang up to fill their places, making the total 814, and once more vindicating the poet who tells us that "hope springs eternal in the human breast." Japanese periodical literature is evidently in the "Chap Book" and "Philistine" stage of its development, and might give points to the hopeful youths who are now engaged in swelling the list of American periodicals.

This record of aimless and unsuccessful experiment does not, however, tell the whole story of contemporary Japanese literature. We get a very different view of the matter from such

announcements as the two that follow. A history of the late war with China has been planned under government auspices, and is expected to require five years of work and fifty thousand *yen* of money. The Imperial University has undertaken the still greater task of preparing an exhaustive history of Japan, and a committee of sixteen scholars is now at work collecting, classifying, and editing the voluminous materials needed for such a work. The writer of our summary notes also the urgent need of a comprehensive dictionary or encyclopædia of Japanese literature. Works of this class already in existence are little more than catalogues of titles, and "there is no country in the world where the names of books are more misleading than they are in Japan." Other matters are touched upon in the highly interesting article which has served us as a text upon the present occasion, but enough has already been reproduced to convey a distinct idea of the condition of literary endeavor in our neighbor-empire of the West, and to show that men meet with the same intellectual problems everywhere, whatever the skies above their heads.

TWO POETS.

ROSSETTI.

A strange life and a dreamful life he led,—
  Strange in its methods, dreamful in its moods;
  He seeks occult and vissionary woods,
By vague elusive things inhabited;
His Orphic soul, imagination-sped,
  Betakes itself to voiceful solitudes,
  Where emulous love imperially broods,
Fond, ardor-flushed, superb, and passion-fed.

Song-sound uniquely volumed he obtains
  From sources alien to his native speech;
Masterful quivering cadences he gains,
  Like thrill and throb of billows on the beach;
The splendor of his rhythmic sweep remains
  Within and yet beyond our dazzled reach.

POE.

He is the poet of the weird and drear:
  For things uncanny he awakes and calls;
  He sits with midnight in deserted halls,
Amid the hush and imminence of fear;
He walks where foul shapes hover hugely near,
  Where death's chill step his shuddering soul appalls;
  He sees in caves, round hollow waterfalls,
Slim serpents their hot hissing crests uprear.

In visions vague, disconsolate, and grim,
  He roams lone lands where wailing winds blow shrill,
    And the gaunt ghost of desolation dwells;
With ebon croak the Raven comes to him;
  Then, music-tranced, he hears the throb, the thrill,
    The revel and the rapture of the Bells.

A. T. Schuman.

THOREAU AS PROSE WRITER.

Thoreau's prose writings, as published in complete form in eleven volumes, make it for the first time possible to come to any clear and full judgment concerning his character and place as a writer of artistic prose. What is Thoreau's best work? What is his rank among artists? If his life had been prolonged, would he have done better work than he actually accomplished? To these and the like interesting questions it is now possible to give some definite answer. Let us begin with the first, and consider what is Thoreau's best and most characteristic expression of himself.

"Walden" is usually pointed out as Thoreau's masterpiece. But while this is certainly a very brilliant piece of writing, and has a unity too often lacking in his other works, it yet affords but a slight clue to the real Thoreau; for here he addresses an inquiring public desirous of knowing in detail his hut-life by Walden pond, and in the whole course of the book he keeps this audience in mind, goes out to meet it, and by a most conspicuously popular style adapts himself to it. In lightsome mood, and with many a satirical stroke and humorous touch, he tells this Walden story. What can be finer, as a playful image, than his complaint that the "Iron Horse," "whose ear-rending neigh is heard throughout the town, has muddied the Boiling Spring with his foot, and he it is that has browsed off all the woods on Walden shore." But with all its excellence of style, "Walden" is comparatively superficial in both matter and manner. If we would find Thoreau's deeper self, we must search elsewhere.

Let us look then to the Journals, as printed in the four volumes entitled "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter." Here Thoreau writes merely for himself and to please himself, and so reveals his true self. The "journalizing," he says, is "an effort to expose my innermost and richest wares to light." The Journals are then, I take it, most important documents to help us in fully understanding and appreciating the real Thoreau and his art. Here we find, indeed, much treasure, both silver and gold; but also some base metal, both brass and pewter. As a specimen of his basest metal, we extract a few lines from his profuse and foolish musings on a big toadstool:

"Such growths ally our age to those earlier periods which geology reveals. I wondered if it had not some relation to the skunk, though not in odor, yet in its color and the general impression it made. It suggests a vegetative force which may almost make man tremble for his dominion. It carries me back to the era of the formation of the coal measures, the age of the Saurus and the Pliosaurus, and when bull-frogs were as big as bulls. . . . Is it not a giant mildew or mold? In the warm, muggy night the surface of the earth is mildewed. The mold is the flower of humid darkness and ignorance. The pyramids and other monuments of Egypt are a vast mildew or toad-stool which have met with no light of day sufficient to waste them away."

This is mere sophomoric crudeness and callow maun-

dering. And such slipshod thought is not infrequent in the Journals, though often in a measure redeemed by accuracy and purity of style. We have met with but one bad error in style, and this is so ludicrously bad that it is worth quoting. Describing the wintergreen blossom, Thoreau says, "It is a very pretty little chandelier of a flower, fit to adorn the forest floor." Possibly Thoreau's slight acquaintance with ball-rooms made him overlook the fact that chandeliers do not usually adorn floors.

But it is very pleasant to the patient searcher among the Journals to find amid the baser metals nuggets of purest gold; here and there he comes upon passages of descriptive literature of the highest order. Take, for instance, the description of the felling and dismembering of a giant pine by the lumberman. We can quote only the conclusion of this woodland tragedy. The tree felled, the chopper "Has measured it with his ax and marked off the small logs it will make. It is lumber. . . . When the fish-hawk in the spring revisits the banks of the Musketaquid, he will circle in vain to find his accustomed perch, and the hen-hawk will mourn for the pines lofty enough to protect her brood. . . . I hear no knell tolled, I see no procession of mourners in the streets or the woodland aisles. The squirrel has leaped to another tree, the hawk has circled farther off, and has now settled upon a new eyrie, but the woodman is preparing to lay his ax at the root of that also."

This has genuine quality, as has also the following description of a bobolink's song:

"I hear the note of a bobolink concealed in the top of an apple-tree behind me. Though this bird's full strain is ordinarily somewhat trivial, this one appears to be meditating a strain as yet unheard in meadow or orchard. *Paulo majora canamus.* He is just touching the strings of his theorbo, his glassichord, his water organ, and one or two notes globe themselves and fall in liquid bubbles from his harp within a vase of liquid melody, and when he lifted it out the notes fell like bubbles from the trembling strings. Methinks they are the most liquidly sweet and melodious sounds I ever heard. They are as refreshing to my ear as the first distant tinkling and gurgling of a rill to a thirsty man. Oh, never advance farther in your art; never let us hear your full strain, sir! But away he launches, and the meadow is all bespattered with melody. . . . It is the foretaste of such strains as never fell on mortal ears, to hear which we should rush to our doors and contribute all that we possess and are."

Where will you find anything finer in its way than this? It is truly, like the bobolink's, a large and noble strain. And many of Thoreau's descriptions of notes of birds and animals have a very rare quality, as when he writes of the cock's clarion, the blackbird's song, and the bullfrog's trump.

To show once more what Thoreau in his best mood can do, look at this little landscape sketch:

"The air is clear as if a cool, dewy brush had swept the meadows of all haze. A liquid coolness invests them, as if their midnight aspect were suddenly revealed to midday. The mountain outline is remarkably distinct, and the intermediate earth appears more than usually scooped out like a vast saucer sloping upwards to its sharp mountain rim. The mountains are washed in air."

This picture of pellucid air is remarkably artistic. Nought is florid or forced, but the expression is singularly close, clear, and grand. The phrase, "The mountains are washed in air," touches the sublime; it strikes the keynote of a Nature hymn. For the moment Thoreau soars the empyrean with eagle sweep.

We confess to enjoying such slight but exquisite sketches as these from the Journals far more than the elaborate and conscious efforts in "Walden." "Walden" is exoteric, the Journals are esoteric. "Walden" has not the deep seriousness, the solemn rapture, which pervades these records of daily life. Here we see more clearly than elsewhere how strongly Thoreau is thrilled and uplifted by nature's beauty. This "vision" affects him more "deeply and powerfully" than aught else. Hence he is a haunter of fields and rivers, of woods and hills; and, far withdrawing from the roar of modern mechanic life, he would "lurk," he says, "in crystalline thought, like the trout under verdurous banks, where stray mankind should only see my bubble coming to the surface."

But though Thoreau often rises to rapture in his marvellously sensitive response to nature, he yet never attains real poetic expression. He has the raw material in plenty; but, as Emerson says, "thyme and marjoram are not yet honey." Thoreau regards the art of metre, rhyme, and rhythm as too much akin to artifice. He thinks that the "very scheme and form" of poetry is adopted at "a sacrifice of vital truth and poetry," and he refuses to make this sacrifice.

Thoreau has been called the "poet-naturalist." We have seen that he is not a poet, and it is equally plain that he is not a naturalist. Throughout his Journals, Thoreau iterates and reiterates that he is not a scientist, and that science has no vital interest for him. Indeed, the spirit of science is in the directest opposition to Thoreau's; for while science does away with the personal equation, Thoreau magnifies it. He values nature not as a source of mere knowledge for its own sake, but as a fount of delight and inspiration which pours through his whole being. In all his close observation of nature, he seeks, not information, but beauty and sympathy. "In what book," he asks, "is this world and its beauty described? Who has plotted the steps toward the discovery of beauty? You must be in a different state from common. Your greatest success will be simply to conceive that such things are, and you will have no communication to make to the Royal Society." Thoreau thus shows an artist's dislike of cold, unimpressionable science. He desires above all things to feel deeply the supernal beauty of nature, and to give large expression of this emotion in living prose; in short, Thoreau is preëminently an artist, and in particular an impressionist of the open-air school. Out-of-doors is the subject of his art; there is his studio,— and, indeed, also his home, his theatre, his university, and his church.

But Thoreau is not equally open to all sides of

nature. He lived for some time by the sea, and often visited its shore; yet, so far as we may judge from his writings, he was not much affected by the wondrous beauty and majesty of old ocean. He wandered over Cape Cod; he made excursions to the White Mountains, to the Maine woods, and to Canada; but his writings thereabout—and Thoreau is very faithful to himself in all his writing — are quite juiceless and uninspired. But let Thoreau once set foot on the well-beloved fields of Concord, walk in its forests, glide along its smooth-flowing river, and he at once utters a fresh, deep, and strong note. Even Monadnock and Wachusett thrill him chiefly as seen from Concord. All that is best in Thoreau's life and art centres in rural Concord; he is its literary *Genius loci;* he broods over its every phase, and voices his observation and meditation in sentences full of rarest insight and clearest beauty. Away from Concord he is ill at ease, and only partially receptive of the divine message of nature. "I am afraid," he says, "to travel much, or to famous places, lest it might completely dissipate the mind. Then I am sure that what we observe at home, if we observe anything, is of more importance than what we observe abroad. The far-fetched is of the least value."

Thoreau's writings show several styles. We distinguish five. First is the adolescent, diffuse, romantic style of "The Week." This work we find intensely wearisome in its smooth discursiveness and sophomoric sententiousness. Second, there is the dry, matter-of-fact style of the "Cape Cod," "Maine Woods," and "Yankee in Canada" narratives. Here he is objective and reportorial. Thoreau himself speaks of the "Canada story" as simply a "report" of what he saw, and as "not worth the time I took to tell it." This is, perhaps, too harsh a judgment; but still, all his stories of travel, though touched with a lucid simplicity, are yet on the whole quite meagre and commonplace. Again, we have the style of "Walden," brilliant, sketchy, charming, but never satisfying, because it both reveals and conceals. And again, we have the frank, plain, but often noble style of the best parts of the Journals and Letters. This writing is very concise and clear, often limpid, and generally slow of movement. However, the pine-tree episode, from which we have quoted, has much the swing of "Walden"; and in the Journals we find also the adolescent style, and even the dry narrative style, as in the account of the White Mountain trip. Lastly, we have the perfectly sound, sensible, sober style of the essay on "Wild Apples." This is a very delightful bit of prose, and, I think, quite the best complete work that Thoreau has left us. It shows that he could in his latter days give a unity of development and a mature expression, mellowed, withal, by a thoroughly genial humor — a humor wholly free from that satiric acidity which gives a bad taste to so much of Thoreau's production. The catalogue of the kinds of wild apples reminds one of Charles Lamb.

With whom shall we compare Thoreau as a painter of nature? Not with White of Selborne, for White is primarily a scientist, while Thoreau is above all and before all an artist. Not with Ruskin, for though both are artists, they are very diverse; Ruskin sees nature through the medium of the Bible and Turner, but Thoreau could allow neither priest nor painter to be his interpreter, and so he felt himself radically out of tune with the great art critic. And further, the rich and cloying style of Ruskin is altogether unlike the crystalline simplicity of Thoreau's best work. In his mind and art, Thoreau is much nearer to Wordsworth than to either White or Ruskin. Both Wordsworth and Thoreau are entirely individual and direct in their approach to nature, seeking at all times an unprepossessed impression, which they would express in the simplest and freest art,— Wordsworth, in prosaic poetry; Thoreau, in poetic prose. For both, nature is a source not merely of æsthetic but also of ethical inspiration, though Wordsworth has a mature strength and poise, an abiding rock-like solidity, quite foreign to Thoreau. Both are local in their sentiment, the Lake country being to Wordsworth what Concord was to Thoreau. For a particular comparison of work, read the description of the bobolink's song, before mentioned, and then read these lines of Wordsworth on a nightingale's song:

> "O Nightingale! thou surely art
> A creature of a fiery heart;—
> These notes of thine — they pierce and pierce;
> Tumultuous harmony and fierce!
> Thou sing'st as if the God of wine
> Had helped thee to a Valentine;
> A song in mockery and despite
> Of shades, and dews, and silent Night;
> And steady bliss, and all the loves
> Now sleeping in these peaceful Groves."

The art of Wordsworth is here more perfect and eloquent than Thoreau's, but Thoreau excels in intimacy with nature and in fulness and closeness of expression. Thoreau is the more intense and thorough student of nature, and if he could have put his impression of the bobolink's song into adequate poetic form it would have been a nobler piece than Wordsworth's lines to a nightingale. Thoreau's matter is superior, but his manner is inferior.

What, then, is Thoreau's rank as literary artist? And has he, indeed, any permanent place in literature? We can with all safety predict that the greater part is perishable. It is plain enough that "The Week," the stories of the Cape Cod, Maine, and Canada excursions, and most of the "Miscellanies," are perishable third-rate work. "Walden" is certainly a brilliant piece of its kind, but that not the highest; and in the Journals we have a sketch-book containing some very beautiful studies, but no finished work. However, in my judgment the essay on "Wild Apples" shows Thoreau at his best, and in his true function; but even this needs pruning, and the theme is rather small and narrow. What an essay Thoreau could have given us on Bird-song! It would have been a classic. If Thoreau had lived

his allotted span, he might have produced some wonderfully fine work on such lines; but as it is, we can only lament the unfulfilled promise of an artist uniquely great in animal and landscape word painting. Thoreau was undoubtedly one of those rarest visitors to our planet—a genius; and, what is more, a genius true to himself, who never swerved to the right or left in following out his bent. As such, appreciation of him is bound to grow, and that despite the incompleteness and immaturity of his actual performance. We may say with confidence that Thoreau's place, though small, is secure and permanent; he occupies a distinct but minor niche in the eternal Pantheon of Art.

HIRAM M. STANLEY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

AN AMERICAN ENDOWED THEATRE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The arguments that favor a theatre subsidized and controlled by the State can, I suppose, all be used in favor of an endowed theatre; and of course an endowed theatre is the only one of the two which at present seems in any way possible in America. To the sojourner on the continent of Europe the subsidized national theatre seems to be one of the most effective instruments of popular æsthetic education which could be devised, and the total lack of anything equivalent to it in America to be one of the most distressing and humiliating defects in our civilization. The good that such establishments do here is almost in every respect as patent and appreciable as the good accomplished in America by endowed libraries and universities, and it is difficult to conjure up objections of any weight to the proposition that an endowed theatre in any large American city, which should set itself to follow strictly the lines of policy adopted by such an institution as the Théâtre Français in Paris, or the three national theatres in the city of Munich, would be there just as beneficent and effective an instrument of culture as here. These reflections occur to me after having witnessed recently in the Hof Theater in Munich as impressive and adequate a performance of "Lear" as is likely to be heard by any American in a generation which so rarely hears such masterpieces of tragedy as "Lear" and "Macbeth." Not that the King Lear of Herr Schneider and the Cordelia of Fräulein Dandler were masterpieces of tragic acting, but that the entire performance from the highest part to the lowest was an example of sincere and earnest art, such as could be possible only where the influence of the box-office is practically eliminated, and where the ambitions and jealousies of "stars," the silly centring of interest upon the personality of the actors and actresses, and the clamor of the galleries, are all alike considerations that can safely be disregarded. A national theatre which in the course of a fortnight can offer some six or seven operas, mostly by Wagner, Beethoven, and Mozart, "Lear" and "Hamlet," and Goethe's "Tasso," besides comedies and lighter pieces, as an average repertory, might well claim to serve as a model for our American endowed theatre — when we have it!

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

Munich, Sept. 19, 1896.

WHAT CONSTITUTES PROOF?

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The facts pointed out under the heading "Dogmatic Philology" by a correspondent in your issue of Sept. 1 are worthy of emphasis. They warn us against absolute dicta unless we are safely within the confines of careful definition, a warning that to my mind your correspondent might well have heeded. The sentences quoted by him in defense of his criticism range from Homer to Matthew Arnold, and prove, as I think, either too much or too little.

Does not the writer assume that rhetoric never changes? Does he not accept an idiom in one language as evidence of acceptable usage in another tongue? What pertinency is there otherwise to his quotations from Sophocles, Chanteaubriand, or even from Spenser and Milton? Words become obsolete. May not usages of phrase? Is the rhetoric of a given epoch other than the usage of the best writers *of that period*? In many respects we may not write as did Spenser or even Milton. Historical rhetoric is an instructive and fascinating study, but we cannot use its data unquestioned in our assaults upon the rulings of rhetoricians. If the text-books give instructions contrary to present usage, the evidence is ready to our hand and any critic may collect it. There is great need that someone should set forth convincing evidence in regard to many points of rhetorical usage.

But arguments that muster the data of past centuries as proof of present usage are not so disappointing as those that rely upon unsupported data, the merest chances of composition, for the justification of destructive criticism. What can we not prove if we cull an expression here and there from the books of accepted authors! In one instance, at least, Hawthorne has used *whomsoever* as subject of a finite verb because of the malign influence of a neighboring preposition. Addison and Irving wrote phrasings that authors of to-day avoid. The evidence of acceptable usage must come from the works of such writers, but the laws of evidence obtain here as elsewhere. Our text-books of rhetoric need searching criticism — probably no other text-books are so unsatisfactory; but neither the evidence of historical usage nor that drawn from occasional usage by present writers — much less the usage of foreign tongues — is adequate for the determination of disputed points.

CHARLES DAVIDSON.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1896.

PROFESSOR Eduard Sievers, of the University of Leipzig, will celebrate, some time during October, the completion of a quarter century of service as a university professor. In honor of this occasion, twenty-three of his friends and former pupils have united in the publication of a memorial volume, treating of subjects in the line of German and English languages and literatures. The contributors are scattered all over Europe, and there are several in America — Professor Cook of Yale, Professor Hempl of Michigan University, Professor Hale of Schenectady, and Professor Karsten of the University of Indiana. Professor Sievers was born at Lippoldsberg in 1850, studied at Leipzig and Berlin, was called as professor to Jena in 1871, to Tübingen in 1876, to Halle in 1887, and to Leipzig in 1892. His foremost work has been done in the lines of Old German and Old English grammar and metre, and his best known book is probably the Anglo-Saxon grammar.

The New Books.

Travels and Explorations in Northwestern America.*

A canoe journey from Fort Wrangel, a port of entry for Alaska situated about six miles from the mouth of the Stikine River, to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon River to the Behring Sea, forms the subject of a very readable volume entitled "Through the Subarctic Forest," by Mr. Warburton Pike. The first part of the journey lies chiefly along the route followed by the party sent out in 1887 by the Geological Survey Party of Canada; but the country lying to the northeast of a line drawn from the north end of Frances Lake to the site of the Old Pelly Banks trading-post, partially traversed by Mr. Pike, may be said to have been hitherto absolutely new ground. Of this tract, which he was the first to explore, the author gives a rough sketch-map, probably of approximate accuracy. The only geographical discovery of any importance made by Mr. Pike was the rather negative one that the river draining the Pelly Lakes, and marked as the Pelly on the maps drawn up from Indian reports, is not really entitled to be so considered, but is only a small tributary of a large river heading towards the northeast, and rising probably on the western slope of the Rockies. This latter stream Mr. Pike thinks is the Pelly proper. He dwells chiefly in his narrative on the Pelly and Liard district, which, though less remote, is far less known than the often-described country of the Yukon and the Behring Sea.

The craft in which Mr. Pike's journey was mainly made was a canoe built of light spruce on the Peterboro' model. Her dimensions were: 18 feet length, 3 feet 6 inches beam, and 20 inches depth, with a total weight of 130 lbs.; and being a decided departure from local models, she was the subject of much ominous head-shaking and comment monitory and sarcastic on the part of canoeing wiseacres at Fort Wrangel. Her makers, however, as it proved, had builded even better than they knew; for the little boat surpassed expectations. After a journey of four thousand miles of rapid and often dangerous water, after long and rough portages on men's shoulders and on dog-sleds through two hundred miles of forest, she reached salt water again tight and stanch at the end of fifteen months, to battle with the storms and tides of the Behring Sea. "I doubt," says Mr. Pike, "if it would be possible to build a more suitable craft."

The start from Wrangel up the Stikine was made early in July, 1892; and four days' rather arduous poling, paddling, wading, and pulling themselves up-stream by the bushes, brought the party to the great Stikine glacier. Klootchman Cañon, Telegraph Creek, Laketon, Sylvester's Landing, were all passed in turn, after plenty of adventure and sight-seeing *en route;* and on the 20th of September the Lower Liard Post was reached. Here the first fall of snow warned the *voyageurs* that their progress proper must soon be barred by the ice, and they pushed on to the Upper Post, where it was proposed to winter, arriving on the 18th of October. The winter months were passed in moose-hunting in the country to the west of the Dease and south of the Liard, in a mining or prospecting expedition (which does not seem to have "panned out" very favorably), and in hauling supplies and the canoe overland to Frances Lake. On the 18th of April the final start for the north and the Pelly River was made.

The author's account of the remainder of the journey — down the Pelly and the Yukon to Ikosmut, thence overland to the Kuskokvim River, down the Kuskokvim to the coast, along the coast (by canoe) to Nushagak, and thence by schooner to Unalaska — is graphic and full of incident. One learns a good deal from him as to the condition of the Indians (of such, at least, as have come in pretty frequent contact with the Whites) of the far Northwest; and the facts he offers do not, to put it mildly, redound to the credit of our civilization. It is mainly the old story of the red-man giving way to the white, acquiring and sinking under his vices, and falling through the various stages of disease and degradation into extinction. For him the white man's touch is too often as a leper's. Says the author:

"I do n't believe the Indian was ever the noble creature he has often been painted. We can only suppose that in time past he led a harmless existence, and unconsciously did his duty in the particular station of life to which he had been called; but, dress him up in the white man's clothes, feed him on bacon and flour, canned peaches and molasses, give him a few drinks of whiskey, and he becomes a despicable brute. He does not like being taken away from all these good things, and has a

* Through the Subarctic Forest. A Record of a Canoe Journey from Fort Wrangel to the Behring Sea. By Warburton Pike. With Illustrations. New York: Edward Arnold.

Camping in the Canadian Rockies. An Account of Camp Life in the Wilder Parts of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, together with a description of the Region about Banff, Lake Louise, and Glacier, and a sketch of the Early Explorations. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. With Illustrations from photographs by the author. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

profound contempt for the few true Indians who still make a living in the woods by trapping the precious fur."

While hunting in the Liard and Dease region, Mr. Pike encountered a band of Liard Indians — typical semi-degenerates, who were in pitiful case:

"Sickness was prevalent in the camp — very few of the men were well enough to hunt moose, and they had come to the lake to be sure of making a living. A melancholy spectacle the camp presented; half a dozen pits in the snow lined with pine brush, a little more pine brush stuck up as a wind-break, and no other shelter from the weather. Lying in their blankets were the sick men, some of them evidently never to get up again —dying among the moose hair and fish guts that were liberally scattered over everything; and outside the filth of the camp the ice-bound lake sparkled in the winter sunshine that always seems so full of health and strength. What was the matter with them all? 'Oh! we 're always like this,' the chief explained, 'since the white men came into the country. In the old time my tribe was powerful; but now many of my people die every winter. Some children are born, but they are no good — they die soon.'"

Mr. Pike suggests that as a good deal of money is spent annually by Government on the Canadian Indians, it might be well to spare some of that money for this outlying district. A qualified doctor might at all events be sent thither "to patch up as best he might the remnants of the tribes of the Casca and Liard Indians, and prevent the spread of contagion." Above all things, urges Mr. Pike, let the man whose salary is paid be a doctor and *not* an Indian agent. Under present conditions, the end of these unfortunates seems near:

"No surveys are wanted; no reservations need be staked off; for, if the present state of affairs continues but a few more years, extinction will put every Indian beyond the limitation of the agent's reserve."

Touching the natives on the Behring Sea coast, Mr. Pike observes that the damage done among them by the visits of the San Francisco whalers is already noticeable. A most flagrant case in point, that occurred a few years ago, caused a stir in the newspapers, but there was no official inquiry — Government being apparently too busy looking after the fur seals to bother about the Innuits. It seems that a homeward-bound whaler put in at an island village off the coast, and succeeded in driving a lively trade with the natives, who were anxious to go in pursuit of the walrus which were then passing, and upon which they are dependent for their winter's supply of food. The bargains were struck quickly, and the schooner sailed away with the wealth of the village under her hatches — leaving behind her, unfortunately, a couple of kegs of strong rum in part payment. The issue was natural:

"By the time the natives had finished the rum and got over its effects, the walrus had passed, there was no supply of food put up for the winter, and ice was beginning to drift in the sea. . . . The next whaler that called at the island was able to take home an interesting collection of bones and skulls of the Esquimaux type to an ethnological institution; but there was no man, woman, or child, left alive on the rum-stricken island to tell the story of starvation and death."

Mr. Pike appends to his narrative a chapter descriptive of the botanical and geological collections made in the course of his journey. The volume is acceptably illustrated, and there are two maps.

Mr. Walter Dwight Wilcox's finely illustrated volume, "Camping in the Canadian Rockies," contains some capital and timely description of a magnificent region which, though still relatively unexplored and unmapped, must soon attract a large share of summer travel. Indeed, the tide is already setting somewhat strongly thitherward. During a period of four years the author has made camping and mountaineering excursions into many of the wilder parts of the Rockies and the Selkirks, making a number of ascents — notably of Mount Temple, the highest peak yet climbed, — his chief local points of departure being Banff (the focal point of the Canadian National Park), Lake Louise, and the Glacier House, one of the two new hotels in the heart of the Selkirk Range. One needs only to skim the narratives (as abridged by our author) of the pioneers, Mackenzie, Hector, Milton, etc., to judge how the modern camper and mountaineer must appreciate, in the intervals of his arduous holiday relaxations, the comforts of these well-appointed hostelries. Mr. Wilcox has a very good descriptive style, easily surpassing his predecessors in this respect. A fair example is his picture of a falling avalanche on Mount Lefroy—a peak which, it may be remembered, was the scene last summer of the tragic death of Mr. Philip Abbott, an estimable and promising young man, whose Alpine experiences failed to ensure him against the perils of the Canadian Rockies. Says Mr. Wilcox:

"I was standing at a point some two miles distant looking at this imposing mountain, when from the vertical ice wall a great fragment of the glacier, some three hundred feet thick and several times as long, broke away, and, turning slowly in mid-air, began to fall through the abyss. In a few seconds, amid continued silence, for the sound had not yet reached me, the great mass struck a projecting ledge of rock after a fall of some half thousand feet, and at the shock, as if by some inward explosion, the block was shivered into thousands of smaller fragments and clouds of white powdery ice. Simultaneously came the first thunder of the avalanche. The larger pieces led the way, some whirling around

in mid-air, others gliding down like meteors with long trains of snowy ice-dust trailing behind. The finer powered debris followed after, in a long succession of white streamers and curtains resembling cascades and waterfalls. The loud crash at the first great shock now developed into a prolonged thunder wherein were countless lesser sounds of the smaller pieces of ice. It was like the sound of a great battle in which the sharp crack of rifles mingles with the roar of artillery. Leaping from ledge to ledge with ever increasing velocity, the large fragments at length reached the bottom of the precipice, while a long white train extended nearly the whole height of the grand mountain wall 2500 feet from base to top."

While Mr. Wilcox was, during his several expeditions, chiefly "on pleasure bent," camping, climbing, and photography being his especial hobbies, he did a fair amount of actual exploring of the arduous pioneering kind; and his book adds materially to our knowledge of the topography of the region visited. There are two historical chapters on the work of early explorers, and the volume concludes with some general observations of a scientific tenor, touching the "pleasures of the natural sciences," the origin, age, and growth of mountains, nature of the forests, mountain lakes, etc. But the burden of the book is the author's graphic and enthusiastic account of his experiences in camp and on the mountain-side, and of the glorious scenery of the Rockies and the Selkirks. The volume contains twenty-five full-page photogravures and many vignettes after photographs that amply attest Mr. Wilcox's rare skill in managing and taste in placing his camera. There is no map, an omission which the author explains by saying that there are "no detailed maps covering this region that are entirely satisfactory." This want seriously impairs the usefulness of a generally satisfactory book; and we trust it will be supplied in a subsequent edition of it. E. G. J.

A Tory and a Patriot of the Revolution.*

In many special fields of investigation, a more careful research and a more deliberate judgment are reconstructing the history of our American Revolution. In no direction has our estimate of men and measures been more changed than as regards the Tory minority. Sabine's "Loyalists of the American Revolution" was for a long time a voice crying in the wilderness of national prejudice, and awakening no response of sympathy or belief in minds fed on the mytho-historical literature which until just now satisfied the American historical instinct. But the new spirit that has at last produced an "American Historical Review" is modifying our estimate of every portion of our history. It would seem that men are only just beginning to read with discernment the voluminous original material, in the way of letters and diaries, that reveal to us the true mind and purpose of that age. And as we re-read, we are at last giving recognition to a body of worthy but unfortunate men, some of whom did large service for the republic in their earlier and happier days. Professor McMaster in his history, and Professor Moses Coit Tyler last year in the "Historical Review," only voice a growing sentiment among thoughtful Americans — a sentiment which can go back, however, to so great a patriot as Alexander Hamilton for its vindication. We are now saying simply that the men who, with Thomas Hutchinson in the lead, stood by the mother country until they went down with her cause in personal shipwreck and ruin, were many of them noble souls, ardent patriots, and devoted public servants; and that their choice of the losing side in a great fight should not obliterate the knowlege of their high and disinterested purpose. Conservatives all of them, the stars in their courses fought against them, and they fell grandly.

At the time of the outbreak of the troubles between England and the American Colonies, no man in America had deserved more of his fellow-men than Thomas Hutchinson. As far back as 1749, by his firm stand in the Assembly he had delivered the Colony from the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. As a member of the Council, as Judge of Probate and of the Common Pleas, as Chief Justice, as Lieutenant Governor, and finally as Governor, he had for many years been the most conspicuous and the ablest man in Massachusetts. Born of a long line of ancestors devoted to the interests of that Colony, well educated and highly placed by wealth and social standing, he filled the political horizon of the men of Massachusetts even more than Washington did that of the Virginians. Large-minded, public-spirited, and devoted to the public service, he seemed naturally fitted to take the patriot leadership in his province and in New England. But the

* The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By James K. Hosmer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Life, Public Services, Addresses, and Letters of Elias Boudinot, President of the Continental Congress. Edited by J. J. Boudinot. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

whole habit of his mind and of his life was essentially conservative. He believed thoroughly that union with the mother country was for the best interests of both countries, and that the evils of independence would be far greater than any that the Colonies experienced from imperial misgovernment. In this faith he lived and ruled; in this faith, when ruling was no longer possible, and merely living in the province had become to him dangerous, he went into exile, and died, a broken-hearted and prematurely old man.

His career is one of the most pathetic in history; and Mr. Hosmer, the latest delineator of his life, has handled the lights and shades of the picture with much skill. Mr. Hosmer was well fitted by his past work to treat this difficult subject with discernment and fairness. His well-known life of Samuel Adams had been the result of much careful study of the conflict in which Adams and Hutchinson were the leaders. He says himself: "It was while writing the life of that sturdiest and trustiest of the Sons of Liberty, that the worth and greatness of his opponent became plain to me. To draw one without drawing the other is as impossible as it would be to photograph a wrestler in action without catching at the same time the champion with whom he was locked." In the book before us Mr. Hosmer has been most successful in the middle course which the truth compels him to take amid conflicting opinion. He is just to the patriots and the patriot cause, yet has redeemed his subject from the obloquy which for a century and more has rested on him.

Mr. J. J. Boudinot's work is not equal in excellence to that of Mr. Hosmer. He entitles his book "The Life of Elias Boudinot," and says in his preface: "The purpose of this volume is to place before the reader the services, speeches, and letters of Elias Boudinot, in such chronological sequence that they shall for themselves tell the history of his life." But the editorial conception of the editor is so inadequate that the two volumes are merely a collection of miscellaneous material, not at all digested into any form adequate to present the life of Elias Boudinot. The book contrasts poorly with such a work as Kate Mason Rowland's "Life, Correspondence, and Speeches of George Mason," in which the individuality and personality of her great ancestor form a continuous background to the array of documentary material edited. One gets herein little conception of Elias Boudinot; and yet he was a man of as persistent and consistent character as Hutchinson. A conservative also, in many respects, he yet took the patriot side from deep conviction, and served it actively, first as a member of the New Jersey Provincial Congress, then as Commissary-General of Prisoners through the nomination of General Washington, and finally as President of the Continental Congress. In all these positions the Huguenot puritanism of his ancestors crops out, yet the conscientious and somewhat pietistic protestant is saved from narrowness by a catholic toleration of other men's opinions far in advance of the religious mind of his day. These volumes are full of his simple Doric character, but one must gather it out bit by bit for himself. It is a pity that a running narrative has not threaded these isolated letters and speeches; for all along is found the wisdom and fair-mindedness of one of the best of "the fathers" of the Constitution, both in the great mass of letters and in the appended speeches. A fine portrait of Boudinot at the age of fifty-eight, from the steel engraving by St. Memin, faces the title-page to the first volume, and a grand one at the age of seventy-seven from the painting by Sully is found in the second volume. In this respect the editor has been more fortunate than Mr. Hosmer, who has given us in truth a beautiful portrait of Hutchinson from the painting by Copley, but it is the face of a youth, and does not in the least suggest the stern and stately old Governor whom men remember. JOHN J. HALSEY.

THE ELIZABETHAN SONNETTEERS.*

Mrs. Martha Foote Crow is rendering a noteworthy service to students and readers in bringing together in accessible modern form, in her "Elizabethan Sonnet-Cycles," the chief productions of the first English sonnetteers. The sonnet is a definite literary kind in England, having important and interesting historical connections with the earlier poetry of Italy, and a long and honorable history in English verse; and it therefore may conveniently be isolated for study. The greatest Elizabethan exemplars of the sonnet, Shakespeare, Spenser, and Sidney, are of course easily accessible; but the others, Daniel, Constable, Lodge, Giles Fletcher, Drayton, Brooke, Percy, and the authors of "Zepheria" and "Alcilia," are generally unfamiliar to the modern reader and are

* ELIZABETHAN SONNET-CYCLES. Edited by Martha Foote Crow. Volume I., Lodge's "Phillis" and Giles Fletcher's "Licia"; Volume II., Daniel's "Delia" and Constable's "Diana." Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

not easily accessible. This collection will make possible for all a study of the complete species of the English sonnet-sequence in its earliest development and a comparison of its earliest with its latest forms and motives. And it is no doubt true, as has often been said, that a literary kind or a literary period can be most faithfully studied in its minor examples, where the type is undisturbed by the abnormalities and the adventitious gifts of genius. Not that something of the note of genius does not appear now and then even in the humblest of the Elizabethan lyrists,— something of that peculiar magic of utterance, and of that *vivida vis animi* which Professor Saintsbury singles out as the leading characteristic of the age,— but that in the minor sonnetteers this note is at best but sporadic, and that, although their work to the trained lover of poetry is readable throughout, still the interest of it after all is chiefly historical. Not infrequently indeed one comes upon a sonnet-octave such as the following, half-Shakespearian in diction and foreshadowing the manner of the Shakespeare of the sonnets:

> "Fair eyes, whilst fearful I your fair admire,
> By unexpressèd sweetness that I gain,
> My memory of sorrow doth expire,
> And falcon-like I tower joy's heaven amain.
> But when your suns in oceans of their glory
> Shut up their day-bright shine, I die for thought;
> So pass my joys as doth a new-played story,
> And one poor sigh breathes all delight to naught."

But it is not the sonnet-sequence of Lodge, or of Daniel, or of Constable, that we should choose as the Elizabethan representative to put into comparison with a representative modern sonnet-sequence, such as Rossetti's "House of Life." No; if we are debarred from Shakespeare's, it would rather be Sidney's or Spenser's. But to render such a comparison fair and of any profit, aside from the comparison of gift with gift and genius with genius, we should first of all recognize that the convention of the Elizabethan sonnet-sequence is different from that of the modern, that it stands nearer the Petrarchan tradition (only very lately abandoned in poetry), that it has a different artistic aim, and that consequently it developed a distinctive form and laws of its own. He who does this will recognize also that the form of the Elizabethan sonnet is entirely consonant with its spirit and aim, and he will be very cautious about dogmatizing concerning the superiority of the more "orthodox" modern sonnet structure. But in order to recognize all this, a study of the minor Elizabethan sonnet-cycles is pre-requisite.

The natural Elizabethan impulse was more freely and fluently lyrical than suited altogether with the fixed canons of the sonnet, and especially of the so-called "orthodox" sonnet. So strong was this impulse that the sonnetteering fashion in Shakespeare's day disdained the more regular restraints of the sonnet quatorzain and connected with the sonnet-motive a great variety of lyric forms. Hence, among the minor sonnetteers, the mixed series, like Lodge's "Phillis" and J. C.'s "Alcilia," where lyric and canzon and ode are intermingled with quatorzains, impress the reader as a less conventional and a more natural and taking development of the idea of a poetic-sequence than the more regular and artificial cycles of Daniel and of Giles Fletcher. The Elizabethan sonnet, in short, is to be studied in connection with the other lyric poetry of the period, and when a comparison is instituted between the modern sonnet and the Elizabethan, the differing characteristics of the entire lyric inspiration of both periods, as well as the differing laws of sonnet-structure in each, must be duly regarded. It is to aid us in such comparisons and such generalizations, not to mention the undistraught pleasure of the lover and reader of the choice old poetry of England, that such collections as the present, representing a definite literary kind in a definite literary period, are of especial value.

In addition to a short but highly sympathetic and graceful General Introduction, the editor has prefixed to each sequence a separate Introduction, all conceived in admirable spirit, and supplying in compact form such apparatus and commentary as is indispensable to the modern reader.

FREDERIC IVES CARPENTER.

THE GROWTH OF BRITISH POLICY.*

Four of the prominent historians who have died within the past two years were distinctively patriotic writers. Whether it was von Treitschke or von Sybel describing the origin of Prussian hegemony, or Froude defending the uprising of the English against Papal control, or Seeley explaining the growth of the British Empire, the work was national in its informing purpose. Doubtless the Prussians were truer lovers of their science than the Englishmen, but when they wrote they wrote as Prussians.

* THE GROWTH OF BRITISH POLICY. An Historical Essay. By Sir J. R. Seeley, Litt.D., K.C.M.G. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Montagu Burrows. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons

As for Seeley, Professor Prothero, in a memoir prefixed to his essay on "The Growth of British Policy," says "he was a good citizen, with a high sense of political responsibility," and that his aim in his lectures and addresses was "to foster an enthusiasm for the British state." This constant aim may heighten the interest of his books; and under the control of so broad a thinker as Seeley was, it may not detract from the value of the work. But how dangerous it is to less clear heads may be observed in the pages of Professor Burrows, author of "The History of the Foreign Policy of Great Britain," whose purely British and insular view of the world's affairs would be irritating were it not so *naïve* and childlike.

Professor Seeley calls his work an essay and not a history. In it he has sought to discuss British policy in its formative period, believing that as the policy of a modern Great Power it arrived at maturity about the close of the seventeenth century. He has chosen the accession of Elizabeth as the point of departure, for during Elizabeth's reign, by a combination of happy chances, the foundations of a *Great* Britain were laid. As one reads chapter after chapter of this work, one is impressed with the unity of thought which is maintained, the comprehensive grasp in which the varying threads of European diplomatic affairs are held. There is only a single fault to be found with the method, and that is the somewhat tedious iteration of the same statement. Had this been avoided, many pages might have been gained for a fuller presentation of the underlying economic causes. The importance of these causes Professor Seeley himself acknowledges when, in speaking of the Revolution of 1688, he remarks: "In whichever direction we look we find ourselves in the midst of economic phenomena." And if one compares his work with that of Professor Burrows, one observes how much more complete it is than the latter in this respect. Professor Burrows fails to mention even the Navigation Acts.

Professor Seeley does not seek to bring to light new facts: he attempts to place familiar facts in more intelligible relations to one another. His treatment of Elizabeth's reign is unusually enlightening. The capital fact of her earlier years as queen was the triumph of the Counter-Reformation between 1564 and 1585. Had not Elizabeth strenuously adhered to her policy of peace, of leaving all questions undecided, and had she put herself at the head of a Protestant League, she would, thinks Professor Seeley, have been defeated. Meanwhile the danger from the North steadily decreased as Scotland became more Protestant, and at the same time more jealous of French interference. A union of sympathies grew up which was the prophecy of the closer political union of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. And on the side of the continent the outlook was not so dark as it might appear, because while Philip II. remained Duke of Burgundy there could be no true love in the hearts of patriotic Frenchmen for Spain, and the peace of Cateau-Cambrésis could not seriously threaten Protestantism. Moreover, as England had lost her continental frontier during Mary's reign, and as Elizabeth, not being herself of the royal caste, refused to marry or to pursue a narrow dynastic policy, the new Great Britain had a period of quiet, healthful growth, comparatively free from foreign entanglements. Since her enemy was Spain, she also received that impulse toward the sea which with her island position determined her future greatness. By the time when James I. mounted the throne she was strong enough safely to hold aloof from European struggles.

Professor Seeley regards the Counter-Reformation not as a reaction predominantly, but as a distinct reform movement, to be placed side by side with the others which began at Pisa in 1409. When the last session of the Council of Trent had been held, and the church had been reformed, the historical continuity was all on the side of the old church. The reformed churches had henceforth to justify their secession. They had appealed to a council, and a council had been given them: what more could they claim?

Is not Professor Seeley wrong, however, when he declares "never since has the Reformation recovered the ground it lost so unexpectedly in those years" (from 1564 to 1585)? Considering the matter strictly on its religious side, perhaps this may be true; but politically the rise of Prussia to the leadership of the German Empire has given Protestantism a strength it did not possess at any time in the sixteenth century.

One of the most interesting of Professor Seeley's lines of thought relates to the Hapsburg marriage policy, adopted because of the immense success consequent upon the marriage of Maximilian of Austria to Mary of Burgundy, and the marriage of their heir Philip to Joan, heiress of the dominions of Ferdinand and Isabella. He regards Philip Second's marriage

to Mary Tudor as not merely Charles Fifth's revenge for the divorce, but as a Hapsburg conquest of England, a conquest which reconciled Charles to the abandonment of the empire to Ferdinand in 1555.

The Revolution of 1688 Professor Seeley considers not as a mere incident in the constitutional and dynastic history of England, but as an event of European significance, a piece of grand strategy in William's historic struggle against Louis XIV. He believes it may properly be said to have begun in 1670 with the Treaty of Dover, and to have been concluded with the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. Further, he thinks the Stuart James was expelled quite as much because he was French in education and policy as because he was Catholic, an unhappy consequence of the marriage of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria.

It is curious to find the English taken to task in those days, as the French are now, for political fickleness. Professor Seeley recalls the saying of Torci: "The English are a nation *dont la légèreté est connue; ils changent souvent d'idées.*"

A few words must be given to the work of Professor Burrows, who, as has been intimated already, is a convinced believer in the righteousness of all British deeds. To him, England has been "the visible champion of International Law," who "found her duties to her own subjects correspond with her duties to her neighbors." The beautiful way in which the British spirit of entire self-abnegation was chastened by glimpses of the main chance is elucidated by our author when he comes to the French Revolution. He says:

"It fell once more to the lot of Great Britain to be summoned, unwillingly summoned, to the front for the purpose of administering the International Law of Europe. The call was explicit; but it none the less represented the vital interests of Great Britain. It was not only that the vast majority of the people felt a genuine disgust at the principles which issued in the horrors of the French Revolution, and a profound sympathy for the oppressed nations which fell under the French yoke; they were convinced that in fighting for others the British were also fighting for themselves. This conviction nerved every arm and inspired every sacrifice."

Professor Burrows does not tell us how long it took the British after the war had begun to introduce the notion into their heads that they were fighting for themselves. Perhaps it was only after they seized South Africa to hold in trust for the Dutch, or after they had succeeded in monopolizing the commerce of the seas. Occasionally he seems to suspect that there may have been on the irrational continent, or in America, a different view of the situation; but he covers these lapses from perspicacity with a mantle of sweet charity.

Professor Burrows finds the bombardment of Copenhagen by the British fleet in 1807, and the slaughter of two thousand unoffending citizens for the purpose of seizing the Danish fleet, "a most dextrous stroke," and further defends it by reference to a legendary secret article of the Treaty of Tilsit. The British Orders in Council, too, which enabled them "to concentrate the trade of the world in their own hands," were quite right, because "those who were the universal paymasters, and were drawing by hundreds of millions on posterity for this purpose, should at least have the power of paying interest to the national creditors." Professor Burrows quotes in support of his view Captain Mahan's admission that this policy toward neutrals was necessary, and is a little surprised that the gallant Captain at the same time blames the United States Government for having tamely submitted for so many years to such reasonable requirements. He perhaps does not understand martial ethics and logic, according to which all parties are simultaneously and gloriously justified in punching one another's heads.

No fault can be found with Professor Burrows's sense of humor when he can speak of the Irish Union as brought to pass "by the resources of genius at the hands of Chatham." This remark is delicious when we call to mind the means by which an Irish Parliamentary majority was gained, and which Lord Cornwallis, one of the principal actors, called "this dirty business" and "the shocking task imposed on me."

There are certain errors and omissions in this book which seem to argue haste at the least. For example, this is the description of the outbreak of war between France and England in 1793: "To put it shortly — they [the French] overran and annexed Holland, and on the remonstrance of the British minister, declared war." Again, Professor Burrows says that "Prussian troops had been beaten at Austerlitz when combined with those of Austria."

HENRY E. BOURNE.

THE next meeting of the Central Division of the Modern Language Association of America will occur at St. Louis, Mo., between Christmas and New Year. Those wishing to read papers are requested to address Prof. Gustav Karsten, Bloomington, Indiana. Membership is open to all interested in the study of modern languages.

Origins and Meanings of Decorative Art.*

"To show that delineations have an individuality and a life-history which can be studied quite irrespectively of their artistic merit," is one of Professor Haddon's objects in writing "Evolution in Art"; to show by specific cases the method to be pursued in such study, is another. The book bristles with suggestive points. That artistic patterns or decorations have a "life-history," that they are born, develop, pass through senility, and die, is a startling but true thought. The infancy and the senility of a given pattern often vary so profoundly as to be hardly recognized for one and the same. Who, uninstructed, sees at once the crocodile pattern worked out in detail on the curious arrows from Torres Strait? Who, unless he makes a comparison of specimens, recognizes the frigate-bird head in the pretty running spirals on the handles of the lime-spatulas, or the human faces on the wooden belts from British New Guinea?

Decorative art, to be understood, must be studied as faunas are studied—geographically. The same decorative design may come about in different ways in different regions. It is only when we study it in all its relations to climate, products, materials, tools, *technique*, life conditions, that we may be sure of its origin and of its development.

Man has been constrained to artistic effort by four needs: Art, Information, Wealth, Religion. Each gives rise to art forms. Upon any art form, once born, two forces operate: suggestion, which dynamically initiates and modifies; and expectancy, which tends to conserve unchanged what already exists. Mr. Haddon illustrates the results of these needs as acted upon by these forces. Taking first the art products of a limited field — British New Guinea,— he sketches its main features in elucidation of his proposition. He then selects examples from every clime. These he studies — first, to indicate the material out of which man makes designs and patterns; and second, to illustrate the fact that transformation of objective originals into æsthetic conceptions is not confined to one people, but is common to mankind.

In his study into the source of decorative designs, our author makes use of a series of recent terms — in part of his own suggestion — which are convenient. Decorative designs are either *skenomorphs*, *physicomorphs*, or *biomorphs*. *Skenomorphs* are decorative transformation and transference of originally necessary and non-ornamental technic characters. Thus, a late bronze axe may bear ornamental lines, which imitate the cord fastenings by which it was previously joined to its handle; decorations on pottery may be the reproduction of the appearance of the basket-work, which preceded earthen vessels. *Physicomorphs* are decorative designs representing objects or operations in the physical world. The rain-cloud of the Moki, the zigzag lightning symbol of many peoples, are examples. *Biomorphs* are decorative patterns drawn from living things, and may be *phyllomorphs* (vegetal), *zoömorphs* (animal), or *anthropomorphs* (human), in their origin. When such decorative designs are not simple and pure, they may be called *heteromorphs*, and these may be either *heteromorphs of skenomorphs*, *of biomorphs*, or *of skeno-biomorphs*.

After a study of the reasons for which objects are decorated, in which weight is given to each of the needs to be satisfied — Art, Information, Wealth, Religion,— Professor Haddon gives some practical suggestions upon the scientific method of studying decorative art. Recognizing that patterns are not freely evolved by savage peoples, but that they are suggested by some object, the student must first seek for the source of the suggestion; he must then trace the development which may be upward specialization, degeneration, or selection. Originated and developed, the design must be traced in its geographical wanderings—a task of great delicacy, requiring much judgment. In such study, direct information from the maker or user of the object is vastly important, but not always accessible; often induction and interpretation alone can be used.

The author's material is drawn from many authorities, of varying value. Most of his facts are already known to the ethnographer. But he presents them suggestively so as to arouse much new thought; he brings out a useful nomenclature; he displays such earnestness as to kindle enthusiasm and raise up workers in a field where workers are much needed; he also suggests the safe and useful method to be followed if real advance in the subject is to be gained.

Frederick Starr.

* Evolution in Art, as Illustrated by the Life-histories of Designs. By Alfred C. Haddon. "Contemporary Science Series." London: Walter Scott Co., Ltd. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Studies in American History.*

A writer in a recent number of The Dial (Professor J. J. Halsey, May 1, 1896, p. 268), says: "American national history cannot be finally written until the field of the local life be thoroughly investigated and the material classified." To the truth of this dictum, American historical students will generally testify. One of the most satisfactory phases of the activity in historical studies, now evident among us, is the tendency to systematically develop this local field. Sectional, state, and local historical societies are busy searching the uttermost corners of their several domains, and pouring out upon us a mass of original material hitherto existing only in manuscript form, and for the most part wholly inaccessible to students. The patriotic-hereditary societies, having emerged from the mildly-exciting stage of organization, are now proving themselves useful factors in civilization by editing and publishing historical documents, often of considerable importance. Several of the racial organizations are doing most admirable special work of this character,— prominent among them, the national Scotch-Irish, Huguenot, and Jewish Publication societies, the Holland Society of New York, and the Pennsylvania-German Society. The county and town historians are unusually busy, these days; and the often valuable newspaper "annuals" and "anniversary numbers" are not to be ignored, for many of them contain most excellent historical material, collected by competent hands. Last, but not least, the genealogists, who have of late become so numerous among us as to form a considerable percentage of the daily patrons of reference libraries the country over, are doing their part in shedding light upon dark places, firmly convinced, with Macaulay, that the study of a nation's life is but the sum of the stories of individual careers.

Now and then the story of an individual career is of prime importance to the general historian. Parkman and Fiske, for instance, have been particularly skilful in their use of such. Warmly would Parkman have welcomed "Pote's Journal," which has just been given to the world; and what a wealth of illustration he would have found in it for his "Half Century of Conflict." Of the inner history of King George's War (1744–48), we have had an insufficiency of records. New York and a few other colonies contributed to the army chest, but it was, in North America, essentially a war of New Englanders against the Canadian French, for the objective points were Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and northern New England. The French garrison at Louisbourg had news of the declaration of war (March 15, 1744) a full month before Boston received its information by a Glasgow ship. It was easy, therefore, for the French to surprise and capture the English post of Canso, and send its garrison as prisoners to Louisbourg. Annapolis Royal, the only English fortification now left in Nova Scotia, was sharply beset by the enemy, who was aided by Indians and rebellious Acadians. New England soon sent reinforcements thither; but when supplies were forwarded to them in May, 1745, in the schooners "Montague" and "Sunflower," a French marauding party captured the vessels and their crews, at their anchorage in Annapolis Basin, sold or divided the cargoes, and sent the prisoners overland to Quebec. William Pote, Jr., a man of spirit and enterprise, was master of the "Montague," and during his captivity of over two years (he was captured May 17, 1745, and released July 30, 1747) kept an elaborate journal of his daily experiences. Smuggling this treasure through the lines, when finally exchanged, Pote appears to have given the journal to his superior officer, John Henry Bastide, chief-engineer of Nova Scotia; and the plump little manuscript book remained in the possession of the latter's family for many years. Later, it drifted to the English colony at Geneva, Switzerland, and in August, 1890, was there acquired by John Fletcher Hurst, to whom we owe its resurrection and present sumptuous publication.

The importance of the narrative will be appreciated when it is remembered that but two other accounts of this notable captivity have before seen print, and they but brief tracts by fellow-prisoners, which do not cover so long a period or give such full and interesting details. The editor, Mr. Hurst, does not overstate the case in saying:

"While some accounts of the war make mention of Pote as a participant, and finally a captive, it is now first known, through the discovery of his complete Journal, that he kept a minute record of his experiences, and of the important events of the war. It supplies many missing links, and reconciles contradictions which had hitherto defied the student of American Colonial History. In addition, it throws full light on entire departments of that important struggle between the French and the English for the possession, not of Canada alone, but of North America in general. It records incursions related to Pote by the captives themselves; gives memoranda of marriages, illnesses, deaths, and many other minute facts relating to the captives; and contains the best and fullest account of Donahew's exploit in Tatmegouche Bay. There is a strong genealogical element pervading the whole narrative. Indeed, the latter part of the Journal is occupied with a list of the persons who died during the two years of the captivity. This hitherto unknown treasury of genealogy is of absorbing interest and value to New England families, so many of which were represented in this large band of captives."

* The Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr., during his captivity in the French and Indian War, from May, 1745, to August, 1747. With portraits and maps. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The Winning of the West. By Theodore Roosevelt. Volume IV. With map. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Nathaniel Massie, a Pioneer of Ohio. A sketch of his life, and selections from his correspondence. By David Meade Massie. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co.

With the Fathers. Studies in the History of the United States. By John Bach McMaster. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Making of Pennsylvania. By Sydney George Fisher. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Mr. Hurst supplies an introductory Account of the Journal itself; Victor H. Paltsits, of Lenox Library, furnishes an Historical Introduction, with copious foot-notes and genealogical appendices; and several old manuscripts, maps, views, and portraits are effectively reproduced for the volume. A fine large map of "The Northern English Colonies, together with the French neighbouring Settlements," drawn by Charles Morris for the use of Governor Shirly in the subsequent French and Indian War, and dated August 16, 1749, has been rendered in facsimile from the original in Lenox Library, and is folded within separate covers. Editor, contributors, and publishers have severally well performed their parts, the result being an important contribution to American colonial history, which is at the same time an admirable specimen of bookmaking. It is unfortunate, however, that the editor should have adopted upon his title-page a term for the hostilities of 1744–48 which is now discarded by historians. To avoid confusion it has been found necessary by them to designate this affair as King George's War, reserving for the ultimate struggle of 1754–63 the title, French and Indian War. This neglect to properly designate the earlier campaign will lead to confusion among bibliographers and historical students.

Mr. Roosevelt's great sectional history, "The Winning of the West," is progressing apace. In the fourth volume, now before us, he carries forward the story from 1791 to 1807; beginning with the uprising of the Northwestern Indians, who at first defeated St. Clair and Harmar, and were in turn effectually quelled by Anthony Wayne, the volume closes "with the acquisition and exploration of the vast region that lay beyond the Mississippi." In former volumes, the author dealt with the exploration and first settlement of the trans-Alleghany region,—the crude formative period when the Westerners, almost wholly neglected by the tide-water colonists, broke the paths and wrested from a savage foe the wilderness beyond the mountains; he tells us, in this volume, how the West at last forged to the front, and began the acquisition of that political power which it has since so effectively wielded. Mr. Roosevelt tells us how Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio became states, and Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi territories; how the great stream of permanent settlers followed the over-mountain paths worn by Boone and other wilderness hunters, who in turn were swept by the incoming tide to the region beyond the Mississippi, where they could live in peace; how the West came dangerously near separating from the Union, in its uneasiness over the Spanish ownership of the mouth of the Mississippi; how men like Clark and Wilkinson and Innes, jealous of the East, coquetted with foreign powers for the securing of political separation, until the final acquisition of Louisiana and the Far West put a stop to this plotting. We learn, in this volume, of the great land speculations which were curses to the early West; we are told of Burr's conspiracy, of the several wars with the Creeks of the South and the swarming Algonkins of the Northwest, of the great exploring expeditions to and through the far West — those of Lewis and Clark, and Pike. What is more, we are advised not only of the deeds of the leaders, we are made familiar with the daily lives and aspirations of the common settlers, the half-hunter, half-farmer men of the little log cabins in the backwoods clearings, the humble villagers of Lexington and Louisville and Nashville. Mr. Roosevelt not only has a broad grasp upon the main facts, the fruit of serious toil in original research among old records in manuscript and print: but his own life upon the frontier, under somewhat similar conditions, has given him an intimate knowledge of the earlier borderer, enabling him by rare insight and gift of phrase to paint for us a graphic picture of wilderness life, which is one of the greatest charms of "The Winning of the West."

Mr. Roosevelt illustrates, in this otherwise admirable volume, the inadvisability of attempting too much. The president of the New York Police Commission can have but little leisure for historical investigation or historical writing. Mr. Roosevelt did the greater part of his study of the West previous to taking upon himself his present harassing office; it is only in putting his material together that he shows haste and sometimes negligence. Some day he will wish to revise, in the present volume, the not infrequent evidences of an overcrowded office-holding historian,—the occasional crudities of expression in the text, the often slip-shod foot-notes, slight errors of statement, and careless proof-reading. These are minor defects, but Mr. Roosevelt is too good a book-maker not by this time to be grieved at them. There is a useful map of exploration routes, and the usual good index; the concluding volume of the work should, and doubtless will, contain a general index to all.

Public attention is just now being drawn to the Western Reserve,— Connecticut's land reservation in Ohio,—the centennial of which has recently been celebrated in Cleveland. The colonizing experiences of Gen. Moses Cleaveland in what was popularly called "New Connecticut," a hundred years ago, are not referred to by Mr. Roosevelt, although they were of prime importance; neither does he say anything concerning the rival reservation between the Miami, Scioto, and Ohio rivers, the Virginia Military District. A few lines summarizing the story of each enterprise would have been advisable even in so general an account as "The Winning of the West." Concerning the Western Reserve, much has been written in detail; the Western Reserve Historical Society, at Cleveland, has done its part in enlightening general historians concerning it, and the Western Reserve University helps to perpetuate its name. Of the inner history of the Virginia Military District, less is known. ~~Burton's~~ "Notes on the Northwest Territory," "The St. Clair Papers,"

Burnet's

and "Cutler's Memoirs," are accessible to students; but these give us only a partial view — the St. Clair view. In truth, there was a desperate struggle for supremacy, between the founder of colonization at Manchester and Chillicothe, General Nathaniel Massie, and the governor of the Northwest Territory, General Arthur St. Clair. The Massie side of the contest is now for the first time presented in the life and letters of Nathaniel Massie, prepared by that pioneer's grandson, a citizen of Chillicothe, and published by the Robert Clarke Co., a house which has for many years done yeoman service for the cause of Western history,—often with no other recompense than the commendation of students in this field. An important chapter in the story of Ohio will now have to be re-written,—thus reminding us of the truth of the familiar dictum that each generation is obliged to write its own history, because either of new material discovered, or a change in the mental attitude of the people.

Professor McMaster's "With the Fathers" is a collection, within covers, of a "baker's dozen" of his fugitive essays on various topics connected with American history and polity, originally published in the leading magazines. The range is wide, chronologically, extending from "How the British left New York," down to the timely query, "Is Sound Finance Possible under Popular Government?" The Monroe doctrine, the third-term tradition, Washington's inauguration, the Know-Nothing movement, and Franklin in France, are among the subjects treated. Our author throws no new light upon these, and could not be expected to do so, for it is well-threshed straw; he has opinions, however, and, although we may not always agree with his conclusions, he is always interestingly readable. Upholding the extreme jingo view of the Monroe doctrine, he maintains that the United States should "not permit any such contest [the attempted transfer of the political sovereignty of any portion of American soil, whatsoever, to European powers] to result in the increase of European power or influence on this continent." We should be ready, he thinks, being strong enough to do so,— and might, he considers, makes right,— to uphold this position "with force of arms." The professor evidently has inside information, thus far unknown to the members of the Boundary Commission, who are as yet undecided, when he unqualifiedly asserts that Venezuela is the rightful owner of "the area now claimed arbitrarily, and with no proof submitted, by Great Britain." In the matter of our financial policy, to which two papers are devoted, the author is a gold-standard man; although what he brands as fiscal heresies sometimes win in popular elections, he has firm reliance on "the hard common-sense of the people, who in their own good time and way have heretofore adjusted all difficulties wisely." The index is well made.

We have in Mr. Fisher's "The Making of Pennsylvania" a state history quite out of the common. Pennsylvania was from earliest times a meeting-place of many peoples, representing many creeds and widely divergent interests. New England and the Southern colonies were planted almost exclusively by Englishmen; but in the middle group there was a mingling of foreigners of many sorts and conditions, and nowhere was the variety so great as in Pennsylvania. Dutch, Swedes, Germans, Scotch-Irish, and Welsh united with the English; between the Puritan solidarity of New England and the strongly-contrasted circles of Churchmen and English Dissenters of the South, there dwelt in more or less harmony, in Penn's domain, a curious mixture of Quakers, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformers of many kinds, Mennonites, Dunkards, and Moravians. All of these strangely-commingled folk, each community in its own way, had a share in the making of Pennsylvania. At first in separate groups, with sharply-defined characteristics and aims, often pulling apart though linked together, they in time were fairly merged in a great commonwealth. Mr. Fisher has, for the most part in good temper and with sound judgment, told us the story of each group, how "they all acted and re-acted on each other, changed sides in politics, and produced movements and counter-currents which make the history of the state extremely varied and interesting, and at the same time rather difficult to trace." It is a timely work in a comparatively untilled field, for the study of the elements which have made us a distinct people has thus far not progressed beyond the tentative stage. If allowances are made for ill-concealed bias, here and there, the book will be helpful to students of history and sociology. The author has not forgotten the necessary index.

REUBEN G. THWAITES.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A sober and rational history of the United States.

Dr. Edward Channing's "The United States of America" (Macmillan) is an excellent addition to the useful "Cambridge Historical Series," a set of concise manuals on the history of Modern Europe and its chief colonies and conquests, already described in our columns. Dr. Channing's little book contains more actual political and social history, and should leave the reader with a juster knowledge of the elements and growth of our national organism, than most works on the subject of twice its bulk. It strikes us as, all in all, the best manual of the kind yet published. Its judicial tone places it in marked contrast with text-books of the old flamboyant pattern, which have undoubtedly done much to breed in our people that strain of "jingoism" which makes them lend a ready ear to the rants of our Congressional Bobadils. It is pretty difficult to rid the "average man" (whom we perhaps take, as Mr. Matthew Arnold thought, too seriously in this country) of the notion that the prime duty of an Amer-

ican historian writing American history is to claim everything and concede nothing, and to punctuate his recital with war-whoops. Dr. Channing's aim is "to trace the steps by which the American people and its peculiar type of federal state have developed out of such heterogeneous and unpromising materials for nation-building as were to be found in the English-American Colonies in 1760." The space gained by omitting the familiar details as to battles and campaigns has been usefully devoted to the explanation of the deeper causes of the Revolution, and to the detailed story of the period between the close of the Revolutionary War and Madison's inauguration. The work extends to the end of the Civil War. The Virginia Resolves (1769), the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, and a serviceable Bibliographical Note, are appended; and there are some good maps specially compiled by the author.

History of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Church whose thirty-sixth triennial convention in Minneapolis last year attracted widespread attention and interest not only lays claim to an ancestry through the Church of England reaching back to Apostolic times, but possesses a history of far more than ordinary interest in her development in this Western hemisphere. The materials for this history are to be found principally in numerous volumes of documents collated by the late Dr. Hawks and the present Bishop of Iowa, who have successively filled the position of historiographer of the Church in America. The results of their editorial labors have been freely drawn upon by the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, D.D., Archdeacon of New York, in his contribution to the excellent series of American Church Histories published by The Christian Literature Co., New York. Dr. Tiffany's work is comprised in Volume VII. of the series, and bears the title, "A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The subject is a broad one and is broadly treated. The history naturally divides itself into two distinct parts: The History of the English Church in the Colonies (1607–1785), and The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States (1789–1895). In the latter portion of the work its excellence is especially noticeable in the marshalling of its facts, the easy style of its narration, the defining of the various parties and schools of thought existing in the Church, and the presentation of the institutions which best exhibit the Church's life and progress. In a work of so much merit and such dignified appearance it is not a little surprising to find such misprints as "disasterous" and "incredibel," and to find Bishop Stone's name given twice as "Storer," Bishop James Harvey Otey as "James N. Otey," and Bishop Johnston as "Johnson." Some repetitions might have been avoided to the advantage of the book. That the author has a few pet phrases, which he is fond of introducing, is evident, and perhaps excusable, though it jars slightly on the reader's nerves to find the phrase "a name to conjure with" (now generally employed as political slang) introduced a second time. But it seems hypercritical to direct attention to these defects in a book which is otherwise commendable. It is rich in appendices and tables, and is well indexed. Altogether, the Protestant Episcopal Church may congratulate herself upon the good showing she is permitted to make in this ecclesiastico-historical symposium.

A natural English school of music.

The often-propounded question whether there is, or ever has been, a national English musical school or style, may now be considered as definitely answered in the affirmative by Mr. Frederick G. Crowest, through "The Story of British Music" (imported by Scribner). The work reveals the fact that no country — neither France, Germany, nor Italy — has so ancient an origin in music as has England, or a more glorious record; in its far-off days, England was really a more distinctively musical nation than any other, and also more musically characteristic than it is to-day. The "story" told in this volume, although ending where England's musical history is commonly counted as only fairly beginning — at the close of the fifteenth century — occupies four hundred interesting pages. So diligent has been the author's research that he has gathered together and reproduced some splendid proofs of a pure First Period school; has shown how Englaud's musical disputationists and theoretical writers stood in the first rank; how secular music, and that greater art, sacred harmony, blossomed and grew; how musical establishments and systems existing to-day were founded and put upon workable footings — all prior to the times of the Tudors. Leaving his subject just on the threshold, as it were, we may well look forward to Mr. Crowest's promised continuation of his story in another volume, when we may expect to meet, in the Elizabethan age, musicians as great in their way as were Shakespeare, Bacon, Halley, and Frobisher in theirs. One who knows nothing of musical art may follow the narrative with great interest and profit; but the trained musician will find in this volume a special and unique value, owing to its illustrations of antique instrument and its copies of old melodies, harmonies, and systems of notation.

A trinity of famous Scots.

The reasons for the existence of the somewhat liberal collections of volumes devoted to great commanders, great statesmen, and divers sets of men of letters, find more available exemplification perhaps in the indomitable Scot than in many another less likely unit. The latest additions to the "Famous Scots Series" (imported by Scribner) deal with a sufficiently characteristic trio — John Knox, Robert Burns, and Hugh Miller; and, in biographies of a hundred and fifty pages each, present certain difficulties. Of the three, Knox, at the hands of Mr. A. Taylor Innes, has been brought much more ade-

quately within the scope and nature of what the design of the series would seem to be. There is a judicious use of material, even a dynamic skill here and there in the arrangement of it; and the result is readable without being in the least slovenly. In the case of Burns, Mr. Gabriel Setoun has been less happy in his special outlook. The Scottish genius for controversy asserts itself; and Burns, as often before in his posthumous vicissitudes, has to suffer. Mr. Setoun's intentions are plainly the best in the world, but he has ended, unfortunately, unlike his subject's fame, by confining himself to one side of the Cheviots. A little more attention to broader movements in literature than to mere biographical differences of opinion, and he might have gratified himself by a consideration of Burns not as a parochial but as a European product. The least commendable of the three lives is that of Hugh Miller, in which Mr. W. Keith Leask also has been needlessly controversial, and incidentally does not get his proportions well fused. The volume on Knox has an apparently careful index, and that on Miller has a bibliography; the Burns is without either.

Good work of the Peabody Museum.

The work of the Peabody Museum is important in the history of American anthropology. The museum has fought its way against all difficulties, until it stands recognized as one of the most important branches of the great University of which it forms a part. Its field-work has been most significant. Its explorations of Tennessee and Ohio mounds are models. The collections it possesses represent every part of the United States, and comprise interesting series from Mexico, Central America, and Peru. Through its agency the great Serpent Mound in Ohio has been saved from destruction and preserved for all time. From its field-work and collections much literature has already grown. Three sets of publications are now in progress — Annual Reports, Occasional Papers, and Memoirs. The Annual Reports, in octavo form, have contained numerous valuable papers. Recently, however, they have been confined to business and statistical statements, while papers upon set subjects have been printed independently. Five such special papers have now appeared, the latest being Miss Fletcher's important "Study of Omaha Music." For some time the Museum has promised the publication of Memoirs. The first number of these has now appeared. It is a preliminary report of the explorations of the Museum among the prehistoric ruins of Copan, Honduras, during the years 1891–1895. Since the time of John Lloyd Stephens, these ruins have been among those most admired and visited in the Isthumian district. Dr. Alfred P. Maudsley added much to the work of Stephens and Catherwood. The report before us carefully locates every ruin in the group, with maps and descriptions. Cuts and good plates supplement the text. Professor Putnam and his helpers are to be congratulated upon the material and quality of this their first quarto publication.

Three branches of governmental powers.

Professor William Bondy has contributed a substantial sum to the fund of general information by the able and exhaustive manner in which he presents and discusses "The Separation of Governmental Powers." The book is the second number of Volume V. of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," a series which is ably edited by the University Faculty of Political Science in Columbia College, and published by the Macmillan Co. The subject is considered historically, theoretically, and in the constitutions. The arrangement of the contents is thoroughly logical, and the presentation of the subject-matter is clear and concise. While there is no attempt at extended discussion of any phase of the subject, enough is said to inform the reader of the point which it is aimed to make, and the copious references and footnotes amply tell the rest. The governmental powers considered are, of course, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Mr. Bondy asserts that in spite of the strong language used in the American constitutions with regard to the separation of governmental powers, "there is not a single constitution in which some of the chief powers of government were not made dependent for their proper exercise upon the action of more than one of the governmental departments, and in which powers, historically or theoretically considered executive, have not been exercised by the legislative and judicial departments; in which powers considered judicial have not been exercised by the legislative and executive departments; and in which powers considered legislative in their nature have not been exercised by the executive and judicial departments." The book is well adapted for use by the student, by the professional man, and by the general reader.

New reprints of English classics.

We have repeatedly spoken words of praise concerning the "English Classics" published from time to time by Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. The skill with which these texts are edited for school use, and the evident determination to treat them as literature rather than as material for historical annotation and philological analysis, are qualities that commend this series of books to progressive teachers. Five numbers have recently been added to the series: "Southey's Life of Nelson," edited by Mr. E. L. Miller; "The Vicar of Wakefield," edited by Miss Mary A. Jordan; Books I. and II. of "Paradise Lost," edited by Dr. E. E. Hale, Jr.; the "Sir Roger" papers, edited by Mr. D. O. S. Lowell; and Macaulay's "Johnson," edited by Mr. H. G. Buehler. All of these books are welcome for the excellence of their editing, and the Nelson is additionally welcome as a comparative novelty in English texts. Another highly meritorious book of this class is Mr. W. J. Rolfe's second series of the Tennysonian "Idylls" (Houghton), completing this edition of the work. For the "Eclectic English Classics" of the American Book Co. not much may

be said. The work done upon these texts is so perfunctory and inadequate that the editors are unwilling to let their names appear. Three volumes just issued contain "The Princess," "Franklin's Autobiography," and four books (1, 6, 22, 24) of Pope's "Iliad." Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co. have recently published three books for teachers of English. Miss Lucy Tappan's "Topical Notes on American Authors" deals with eleven representative writers, is the outgrowth of several years of experience in teaching, and will be found helpful by other teachers. The other two books are editions of "As You Like It" and Irving's "Sketch Book," the former edited by Mr. Homer B. Sprague, the latter by Mr. James Chalmers. Allied with the above-named books in interest is the new "Practical Rhetoric" of Mr. John D. Quackenbos, which aims to adopt "the æsthetic as the true basis of literary criticism," and is published by the American Book Co.

Imitation in language-teaching.

One of the most useful volumes published in the excellent "International Education" series (Appleton) is Professor B. A. Hinsdale's book about "Teaching the Language-Arts." It is the outgrowth of the author's pedagogical teaching at the University of Michigan, and is based upon a wide knowledge of the conditions that obtain in American education. The central idea of the treatment is the importance of the part played by imitation, conscious or unconscious, in the mental growth of the child; and the book may almost be described as the application of this idea to the teaching of speech, reading, and composition. The author thus states the chief objects of his work: "The claim to merit must rest on these particulars: First, the clear conception and description of speech, reading, and composition, as arts; secondly, the large place assigned to use and wont, to models and imitation, and the small place to reflective art in teaching them; and, thirdly, the grounding of the several teaching processes in the fundamental facts of human nature." The claim as thus stated may fairly be allowed, and it must be added that the discussion is admirably clear, besides being made interesting by all sorts of apposite illustrations, drawn from a wide range of reading that is by no means confined to educational lines. Every teacher of English in a primary or secondary school should study this book, and take to heart its fundamental thesis.

German myth and legend in Wagner.

There are a number of books that bear upon the subject-matter of Wagner's operas, and we think the latest is the best to be found in English. Miss Jessie L. Weston's "Legends of the Wagner Drama" (imported by Scribner) is a careful and in many respects satisfactory piece of work. It does not consider all of Wagner's operas; but the legends on which are founded the Nibelungen Trilogy, Parsifal, Tristan and Isolde, Lohengrin, and Tannhäuser, are discussed in some detail. As a rule, a sketch of each legend is given; in the case of the Nibelungen Trilogy, for instance, Miss Weston gives abstracts of the Volsunga-saga, the Thidrek-saga, and the Nibelungen-lied. The main part of the treatment, however, consists of a discussion of the legend and of its treatment by Wagner. Although not affecting the position of a specialist, Miss Weston has a very considerable acquaintance with the literature of the subject. From the standpoint of scholarship there are some adverse criticisms that might be made. The treatment of the proper names seems to show a lack of linguistic knowledge. We doubt the expediency of working so absolutely from Simrock. His book has run through many editions, and is still of value; but his descriptive treatment is rather confusing. There are other things that might be noted; perhaps the main criticism would be that Miss Weston goes into the subject rather farther than the ordinary reader can follow her, and yet not always with the assured confidence and power of the scholar. But even in such case, the book will meet the wants of a large number of readers, and will serve as introduction to a very interesting subject.

Memories of quaint Nantucket.

In his "Quaint Nantucket" (Houghton), Mr. William Root Bliss has collected many pleasant memorials of that storied island as it existed, or vegetated, for some two centuries before the present annual invasion of the "summer boarder" began. The sources of information drawn upon comprise the original town and court records, old letters, account-books, ships' logs, and so on. These documents the author has freely "scissored," the resulting spoils being then duly sifted and classified, and finally sewn together on a thread of running comment and description—a style of book-making rendered familiar by the useful volumes on early New England life by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle. Mr. Bliss sets before us a good deal of quaint matter touching old Nantucket life and character, a very amusing chapter being one descriptive of "Sea-Journals and Sea-Rovers." One of these ancient marines especially, a Captain Peleg (pronounced "Pillick") Folger must have been an odd fish, even for Nantucket. He may have been the hero of the local stave —

> "Old Uncle Pillick he built him a boat
> On the b-a-a-ck side of Nantucket P'int;
> He rolled up his trousers an' set her afloat
> From the back side of Nantucket P'int"—

But Mr. Bliss does not say so. Captain Peleg's log-book was, in Nantucketese, indeed a "caution," chiefly from its gifted author's habit of mixing up his daily records of fair winds and foul, "spermaceties" sighted and killed, and the like nautical and appropriate matters, with scraps of Latin and totally irrelevant moral reflections. His cheerful record of a day's "good catch," for instance, winds up with the doleful and uncalled-for motto," "Death summons all men to the silent grave"; while a few days later he piously writes: "We have killed two Sper-

maceties. Now for home Boys! We have 70 barrels full in our Hold — *ex beneficia divina.*" Captain Peleg's Latin habit was not, it seems, regarded with favor by his shipmates, one of whom scrawls irreverently in his *magnum opus:* "Old Peleg Folger is a Num Scull for writing Latin. I fear he will be Offended with me for writing in his Book but I will Intercede in his behalf with Anna Pitts to make up for ye same — Nathaniel Worth." Mr. Bliss treats in other chapters of "The Nantucket Indian," "The Dominion of the Quakers," "The Town's Doings," "Nantucket's School of Philosophers," etc. The book is a capital one to while away a summer's visit to "Quaint Nantucket."

The boy-life of Shakespeare.

The excellent Shakespearian, Dr. William J. Rolfe, has given, in a pretty volume entitled "Shakespeare the Boy" (Harper), an elaborate picture of the Stratford of the dramatist's boyhood, and of the life and manners, especially the local life and manners, of the period. Next to nothing is absolutely known of the life of Shakespeare. Most of the items composing his traditional biography rest on no basis of sound evidence. We may as well reconcile ourselves to that disagreeable fact. But by piecing together in detail the conditions that surrounded his boyhood, and especially those that peculiarly affected boys, we can form a faint general notion of what young Shakespeare, in common with other Stratford lads of his time and condition, might, could, would, or should have done during the second stage of his "seven ages." Such a mosaic of Stratford boy-life Dr. Rolfe has given us. Drawing from trustworthy sources, he writes entertainingly of Warwick and Kenilworth Castles, Charlecote Hall, of the Stratford Guild, Corporation, and topography, of the Stratford schools, of the home life, games and sports, holidays, festivals, and fairs of the period, and so on. The text is freely strewn with quotations in point, largely from the dramatist's own writings. The book is based on a series of four familiar articles written by Dr. Rolfe for the "Youth's Companion," two years ago. These papers are now revised and enlarged to thrice their original compass, and a new fifth chapter has been added. Those who care least for the conjectural element in the book may well value it for its historical and descriptive interest. There are a number of attractive woodcuts.

Mr. Gladstone's subsidiary studies of Bishop Butler.

Students of Butler are much indebted to Mr. Gladstone for the admirable edition of the Bishop's works which the old statesman a few months since gave to the world, and which was noticed at length in THE DIAL (April 16, 1896). Perhaps Mr. Gladstone's tireless pen might well have rested, and spared itself the later labors of his "Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler" (Macmillan). They will hardly add to the fame of the writer. They are evidently the fruit of the lifelong meditation of a subtle and laborious mind upon a favorite author. Without wishing to be impertinent, one is tempted to say that they are very much such papers as an able and conscientious Oxford "Coach" might furnish for the service of a promising candidate for honors. They abound in various material, yet one cannot say that they contribute much to our knowledge of Butler, or to the advance of Christian ethics or Christian theology. Mr. Gladstone is a brilliant financier, an able administrator, an accomplished parliamentarian, a splendid orator, a striking and interesting personality; but he is not a profound thinker. His rhetoric is more copious than lucid, more vigorous than luminous. You recognize the acute and practised debater in his replies to some modern critics of Butler. Yet he interests rather than satisfies us. His discussions of Butler's method, and of his mental qualities, are perhaps the best parts of what must be pronounced a rather dull volume. Some readers may care to know that the author somewhat leans toward the doctrine of conditional immortality.

A pleasant picture of Leo XIII.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Pope Leo XIII." strikes us as easily the best volume, thus far, in the useful "Public Men of To-Day" series (F. Warne & Co.). Mr. McCarthy is in full sympathy with his theme, and he treats it lucidly and temperately, and with commendable breadth and balance of judgment where the papal attitude toward vexed social and political questions, past and current, is discussed. It will be well worth while for those who wish to inform themselves briefly and pleasantly as to the main features of Leo's career and personality, and his share in and views on public events, to turn to Mr. McCarthy's little book. Especially good are the chapters on the German *Kultur-Kampf*, and the Church's relations with organized labor. There is an attractive frontispiece portrait of the Pope, showing a strong, calm, benevolent face—truly "a face like a benediction." Bigotry itself might melt before the tale of Leo's genuine goodness and high humanitarian intent; and Mr. McCarthy tells it well, and with a sober enthusiasm that is more effective than the strained panegyric of mere hero-worship or saint-worship.

Some literary landmarks of Venice.

Mr. Laurence Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of Venice" (Harper) is a very acceptable addition to his pretty series of volumes on the "Literary Landmarks" of London, of Edinburgh, and of Jerusalem. The text is based on the author's article on Venice in "Harper's Magazine" for July, 1896; and is the result, he tells us, of weeks of patient study of the Queen of the Adriatic herself. The usual Venetian guide-book is mostly a bald affair, and aggravatingly devoid of the class of facts sought by the bookman. It tells us, of course, where Faliero plotted and Foscari fell, where Desdemona wept and Shylock drew his bond; but it gives no hint as to where

Scott lodged or Rogers breakfasted — of the doings and habitations, in short, of the many English and American men of letters who have visited or lived at Venice. This lack it is Mr. Hutton's chief aim to supply; and his book should find a place in the satchel of every American tourist to Italy. There is much pleasant chat as to Dickens, Goethe, J. A. Symonds, the Brownings, Mr. Lowell, Mr. Howells, Eugene Schuyler, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, and other literary lights — the great Italians who have lived at Venice not, of course, being neglected. There are a number of illustrations.

"The Spirit in Literature and Life."

In all the various attempts which men are making to re-state their old-time faith in the light of modern needs and discoveries, few have been attended with more success than "The Spirit in Literature and Life" (Houghton), the little posthumous work of Dr. Coyle. Starting with the conception of spirit, something in the sense of the word *zeitgeist*, as a pure phenomenon and by no means an abstraction, the author traces the development of the Hebrew spirit up through the history of the kings and prophets and priests to the time of Jesus, in whose work he sees the fruition of the long course of development. His spirit is seen carrying the social instincts of men into the various relationships of life. Everything that makes toward the union of man with man and of man with God is normal. On this basis the author works out, somewhat briefly, a new conception of the old theological dogmas. He does not, it is true, arrive at conclusions which would please the most ultra-conservative, but at the same time his own spirit is so liberal and earnest as to disarm criticism. The book is marked by a wide reading, and a mastery of many things sufficient to enable the author to know what not to say. It is most certainly a book for readers of the present day.

A good book on the myths of the New World.

Certainly the best book ever written by its author is "The Myths of the New World," by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton. For nearly thirty years it has profoundly influenced ethnological thought, and has done much to kindle interest in the psychology, mythology, and religion of the native Americans. The earlier editions have for some time been difficult to secure. The third edition, just from the press of Mr. David McKay, Philadelphia, is fairly revised, and contains some fifty pages of new matter. The general treatment and style of the first edition have for the most part been retained. Nowhere have development and progress been more rapid than in ethnologic science; many views which, when first advanced by our author, were bold and novel, are to-day almost commonplaces. It is unnecessary to here review the book in detail, but a hint of its contents may not be without value to the reader who has not seen the older editions. Dr. Brinton discusses such topics as the Idea of God, Sacred Numbers, Bird and Serpent Symbols, Myths regarding the World Elements, Supreme Gods of the Red Race, Cosmogonies, The Origin of Man, the Conception of the Soul. To study the religious thought of a rude and barbarous folk is suggestive and stimulating to every thoughtful reader.

Literary Notes.

The Joseph Knight Company announce a new edition, in fourteen volumes, of Lady Jackson's popular books on French history and society.

"An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854," by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, has just been put into a new edition by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It was first published in 1860.

In the notice of Gounod's Reminiscences, in the last issue of The Dial (p. 157), the J. B. Lippincott Co., and not the Macmillan Co., should have been named as the American publishers of the book.

The Macmillan Co. publish a new edition of "The Life of Richard Cobden," by Mr. John Morley. There are two volumes as before, unchanged as far as we have observed, and the price is three dollars.

Messrs. Sheehan & Co., of Ann Arbor, announce a series of reprints illustrative of English history, to be edited by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston. They will consist of documentary matter, and will cost twenty-five cents a number.

Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld, of Athens, has just been lecturing at Cornell, and is to appear at Yale (Oct. 1–10), Harvard (Oct. 11–22), Chicago (Oct. 24–31), Pennsylvania (Nov. 1–10), and Columbia (Nov. 11–20). His subjects relate to recent archæological work in Greece.

"Songs and Other Verses," "Second Book of Tales," and "The Holy Cross and Other Tales," three volumes by the late Eugene Field, which have already been discussed in our review of the complete edition of Field's writings, are now published in a less expensive form (Scribner), and are obtainable separately.

Mr. Harold Frederic, writing to the American press, says that "it has become an open secret that Mr. Alfred Austin is practically under an injunction to preserve silence." If the effect of an appointment as Laureate is hereafter to be that of muzzling the poet thus distinguished, we could wish to see the office multiplied.

Mr. Edward Garnett's new translation of Tourguénieff's "Virgin Soil," in two volumes, and a translation of Herr Björnson's "The Fisher Lass," are among the latest publications of The Macmillan Co. From the same source we have received "The Exodus," in "The Modern Reader's Bible," and two new volumes of the "Temple" Shakespeare, "Pericles," and "Cymbeline."

"Bimetallism in History" is the subject of the issue of "Sound Currency" for August 15. Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson, the editor of "Harper's Weekly," is the author of this pamphlet, which marshalls the arguments for the gold standard in a highly effective way. Special attention should also be called to Professor Sumner's uncompromisingly logical treatment of this subject in the October "Chautauquan."

Three booklets upon subjects of timely interest have just been published by Mr. Henry Altemus, of Philadelphia. They are "The Higher Education as a Training for Business," by Professor Harry Pratt Judson; "The Origin, Meaning, and Application of the Monroe

Doctrine," by Professor John Bach McMaster; and "Why Americans Dislike England," by Professor George Burton Adams. All three are neatly bound in white boards.

Readers of the "Atlantic Monthly" in its recent issues have been conscious of a subtle transformation in the spirit and purpose of the magazine. The change may perhaps be defined as an attempt to give to the contents a greater degree of actuality and a wider scope than they have had hitherto, without sacrificing the literary quality which has made the "Atlantic" preëminent among its contemporaries. A new department, called "Men and Letters," appears in the October number, and includes short signed articles similar to those of the "Contributor's Club." It is a pleasant addition to the magazine, and is very happily begun by Mr. W. D. Howells.

The Princeton Sesquicentennial, to occur this month, will be celebrated for three days beginning with October 22. There will be a distinguished gathering of European and American scholars to do honor to the venerable institution of learning, and the occasion will be in many ways memorable. A feature of much general interest is provided by the public lecture courses of which announcement has just been made. These lectures will run from the 12th to the 19th of the month (thus preceding the formal celebration), and the lecturers include Professors Edward Dowden, Karl Brugmann, Felix Klein, and Andrew Seth. Professor Dowden's lectures will be six in number, having for their general theme "The French Revolution and English Literature."

TO SWINBURNE.

By the light and the love of the lilies;
  By the hue of the hyaline stones;
By the whinny of whimpering fillies
  To the meek mother-mare, as she moans;
By the gleam and the growl of the dog-star,
  That howls on his hubs, as they turn;
By the murk and the mist of the fog-bar,
  We adjure thee, Swinburne,

Tell us, Bard, in a rondel or sapphic,
  Virelai, villanelle, or ballade,
In language for once somewhat graphic,
  What thy message is, ere we go mad!
Feeble mouths faintly falter thy music,
  Word-witchcraft betrays thy behest;
Of rime-revels, indeed, not a few sick
  Cry: "Give us a rest!"

If, like Eve, thou forbidden fruit feed me,
  My old Adam adumbrates desire,—
Poet sad, mad, and bad, as I read thee,—
  The apple to pick from the mire.
But I swoon, for thy word-swirls oppress me;
  Walking water, I falter and fall;
I am crazy to ken, Heaven bless me,
  What thou means't by it all!

The crest and the crown of the laurel,
  Worn by bards who would broach "nothing base,"
Burns a brand on the brow of the lorel
  To whom the distinction 's disgrace.
But profounder disgrace, O enigma
  Of poets and prophets, is thine,
For stamping with stain and with stigma
  Thy genius divine!

M. B. A.

THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

In continuation of our Announcement List of Fall Books, in the last issue of THE DIAL, we give the following interesting items of forthcoming Books for the Young. These works, being intended largely for the Christmas season, are a little later in preparation, and therefore in announcement, than those in other categories.

The Century Book of Famous Americans, by Elbridge S. Brooks, illus., $1.50.—The Prize Cup, by J. T. Trowbridge, illus., $1.50.— Daddy Jake, by "Uncle Remus" (Joel Chandler Harris), new edition, illus., $1.25.— The Swordmaker's Son, by W. O. Stoddard, illus., $1.50.— Sindbad, Smith & Co., by Albert Stearns, illus., $1.50.— Rhymes of the States, by Garrett Newkirk, illus., $1.—The Shadow Show, by Peter S. Newell, illus., $1.— Gobolinks for Young and Old, by Ruth McEnery Stuart and Albert Bigelow Paine, illus., $1.—Paper Doll Poems, by Pauline King, illus., 75 cts.— Bound vols. of St. Nicholas for 1895-6, 2 vols., illus., $4. (Century Co.)

Songs of Childhood, verses by Eugene Field, music by Reginald deKoven and others, $2.—The American Boy's Book of Sport, by D. C. Beard, illus., $2.50.— Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates, by Mary Mapes Dodge, new edition, illus.—Through Swamp and Glade, by Kirk Munroe, illus., $1.25.— New books by G. A. Henty: At Agincourt, Cochrane the Dauntless, and On the Irrawaddy; each illus., per vol., $1.50.— The Log of a Privateersman, by Harry Collingwood, illus., $1.50.—Children's Stories in American Literature, 1860-1896, by Henrietta C. Wright, $1.25.—The Court of King Arthur, stories from the land of the Round Table, by W. H. Frost, illus. (Chas. Scribner's Sons.)

The Animal Story Book, edited by Andrew Lang, illus., $2. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

The Story of Aaron, so-called, the Son of Ben Ali, by Joel Chandler Harris, illus., $2.— Three Little Daughters of the Revolution, by Nora Perry, illus., 75 cts.— Friendly Letters to Girl Friends, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.— A Little Girl of Long Ago, by Eliza Orne White, illus., $1. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

In the Old Herrick House, and other stories, by Ellen Douglas Deland, illus.— The Dwarfs' Tailor, and other fairy tales, collected by Zoe Dana Underhill, illus., $1.75.— Rick Dale, by Kirk Munroe, illus.— A Virginia Cavalier, by Molly Elliott Seawell, illus. (Harper & Bros.)

"Young Heroes of the Navy" series, new vol.: Midshipman Farragut, by James Barnes, illus.— The Wampum Belt, by Hezekiah Butterworth, illus.—The Windfall, by W. O. Stoddard, illus.— Christine's Career, a story for girls, by Pauline King, illus. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Oracle of Baal, by J. Provand Webster, illus., $1.50.— Swept out to Sea, by J. Provand Webster.— Through Thick and Thin, by Andrew Hone, illus., $1.25.— Captain Chap, or the Rolling Stone, by Frank R. Stockton, illus., $1.50.— Two Little Wooden Shoes, by "Ouida," illus., $1.50.—Prince Little Boy, and other tales out of Fairyland, by S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., illus., $1.50.— Philippa, by Mrs. Molesworth, illus., $1.25.—The Black Tor, by George Manville Fenn, illus., $1.50.— The Mystery of the Island, by Henry Kingsley, new edition, illus., $1.25.— Betty of Wye, by Amy Blanchard, illus., $1.25.— Catalina, by Laura T. Mead, illus. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Witch Winnie in Holland, by Elizabeth W. Champney, illus., $1.50.— Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, illus., $1.50.— Legends from River and Mountain, by Carmen Sylva (H. M. Queen of Roumania), illus., $2.— Natural History in Anecdote, arranged and edited by Alfred H. Miles, $1.50.— Elsie at Home, by Martha Finley, $1.25.— Green Mountain Boys, by Eliza F. Pollard, illus., $1.25.— Fairy Tales of the Slav Peasants and Herdsmen, by Alex. Chodsko, trans. and illus. by Emily J. Harding, $2.—Wallypug of Why, by G. E. Farrow, illus., $1.50.— Young Folks' Story Book of Natural History, by Charles F. Holder, illus., $1.50.— Honor Bright, by George Manville Fenn, illus., $1.50.—The Mabel Stories, illus., $1.50.— The Mistress of Sherburne, by Amanda M. Douglas, $1.50.— A Little Girl in Old New York, by Amanda M. Douglas, illus., $1.50.— We Ten, or the Story of the Roses, by Barbara Yechton, $1.50.— "Jumbo" series, 3 vols., illus., per vol., $2.— History, Travel, and Adventure Library, 15 vols., illus., per vol., $1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Soldiers' Stories, by Rudyard Kipling, illus.—Tommy-Anne, or the Three Hearts, by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright, illus.—The Oriel Window, by Mrs. Molesworth. (Macmillan Co.)

The Black Dog, and other stories, by A. G. Plympton, illus., $1.25.—A Cape May Diamond, by Evelyn Raymond, illus., $1.50.—Jerry the Blunderer, by Lily Wesselhoeft, illus., $1.25.—The Wonderful Fairies of the Sun, by Ernest Vincent Wright, illus., $1.25.—Little Daughter of the Sun, by Julia P. Dabney, illus., $1.25. (Roberts Bros.)

The Yellow Hair Library, new vol.: In Childhood's Country, a book of verse, by Louise Chandler Moulton, illus., $2.—An Outland Journey, by L. F. Sawyer, illus., $1.25.—Boy's Book of Rhyme, by Clinton Scollard. (Copeland & Day.)

Around the Camp Fire, by Charles G. D. Roberts, illus., $1.50.—The Boy Tramps, or Across Canada, by J. MacDonald Oxley, illus., $1.50.—The Romance of Commerce, by J. MacDonald Oxley, illus., $1.25.—Beneath the Sea, by George Manville Fenn, illus., $1.50.—Walter Gibbs, the Young Boss, by E. W. Thomson, illus., $1.25.—Famous Givers and their Gifts, by Sarah K. Bolton, illus., $1 50.—Happy Children, by Mrs. Ella Farman Pratt, illus., $1.50.—J. Cole, by Emma Gellibrand, illus., $1.—A Short Cruise, by James Otis, illus., 50 cts.—Dick, by Anna Chapin Ray, illus , $1.25.—Chilhowee Boys at College, by Sarah E. Morrison, illus., $1.50. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

The Long Walls, an American boy's adventures in Greece, by Elbridge S. Brooks, illus.—The Boy Hunters. The Bush Boys, and The Young Voyageurs, by Captain Mayne Reid, each illus., per vol., $1.50. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

On the Staff, by Oliver Optic, illus., $1.50.—Four Young Explorers, or Sight Seeing in the Tropics, by Oliver Optic, illus., $1.25.—Tecumseh's Young Braves, by Everett T. Tomlinson, illus., $1.50.—The Merry Five, by Penn Shirley, illus., 75 cts.—The Rosebud Club, by Grace Le Baron, illus., 75 cts.—New editions of Sophie May's Stories and of the "Star" Juveniles. (Lee & Shepard.)

How Dick and Molly Saw England, by M. H. Cornwall Legh, illus.—The Palace on the Moor, by E. Davenport Adams, illus.—Two new vols. in the Children's Favourite Series. (Edward Arnold.)

New books by Harry Castlemon: The Mystery of Lost River Canyon, The Young Game Warden, and The Houseboat Boys; each in 1 vol., illus., per vol., $1:25.—New books by Horatio Alger, Jr.: Frank Hunter's Peril, and The Young Salesman; each in 1 vol., illus., per vol., $1.25.—New books by Edward S. Ellis: Shod with Silence, and Phantom of the River; each in 1 vol., illus., per vol., $1.25; New books by Lucy C. Lillie: Ruth Endicott's Way, and Elinor Belden, or the Step-Brothers; each in 1 vol., illus., per vol., $1.25.—The Aguilar Series for Boys and Girls, by Grace Aguilar, new edition, 4 vols., illus., $5.—Under the Red Flag, by Edward King, illus., $1.25. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

Pierrette, by Marguerite Bouvet, illus.—The Scrape that Jack Built, by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, illus., $1.25.—Fairy Starlight and the Dolls, by Elizabeth S. Blakely. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

When the Century Was Young, by M. M. Blake, illus., $1.50.—Hildegarde's Harvest, by Laura E. Richards, illus., $1.25.—New edition of The Boys of '61, by C. C. Coffin, from entirely new plates, illus., $2.50.—Chatterbox Wild West, edited by Laurence H. Francis, illus., $1.25.—Pennyroyal and Mint Stories, by Sophie Swett, $1.25.—Field Clover and Beach Grass, stories by Susan H. Swett, $1.25.—Kitty Landan's Girlhood, by Jessie Armstrong, illus., $1.25.—The Holiday Prize, by E. D. Adams, illus., $1.25.—Teddy and Carrots, by James Otis, illus., $1.25.—The Boy Captain, by James Otis, illus., $1.50.—Schoolboys in France, by André Laurie, illus., $1.50.—Zigzag Stories of History, Travel, and Adventure, illus., $1.50.—The Lollipop's Vacation, and other stories, by Sophie Swett, illus., $1.25.—The Wooing of Osyth, by R. T. Sizer, illus., $1.25.—The Rulers of the Sea, by Edmond Neukomm, illus., $1.50.—The Crystal City, by André Laurie, illus., $1.50. (Estes & Lauriat.)

Stories from Shakespeare, by M. S. Townsend, illus., $2.—Young Tom Bowling, by J. C. Hutcheson, illus., $1.75.—The Orchid Seekers, by Ashmore Russan and Frederick Boyle, illus., $1.75.—The Riders, by Ashmore Russan and Frederick Boyle, illus., $1.75.—With the Colours, by E. Mountenay Jephson, illus., $1.50.—The One-Eyed Griffin, and other Fairy Tales, by H. E. Inman, illus., $1.50.—The Fur-Traders of the West, by E. R. Suffling, illus., $1.50.—Lost in Africa, by Frederic Whishaw, illus., $1.50.—Under Many Flags, by the late Davenport Adams, illus., $1. (F. Warne & Co.)

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

October, 1896 (First List).

American History, Studies in. R. G. Thwaites. *Dial.*
Ballot, The American. Hugh H. Lusk. *Forum.*
Banks of Issue in the U. S. W. G. Sumner. *Forum.*
Black Settlement, A. Martha McCulloch-Williams. *Harper.*
British Policy, Growth of. Henry E. Bourne. *Dial.*
Civilization, American Contributions to. C. W. Eliot. *Atlan.*
Coliseum, Fate of the. Rodolfo Lanciani. *Atlantic.*
Crickets, American. Samuel H. Scudder. *Harper.*
Decorative Art, Origins of. Frederick Starr. *Dial.*
Discontented, Political Menace of the. *Atlantic.*
Electricity. R. R. Bowker. *Harper.*
Elizabethan Sonnetteers, The. F. I. Carpenter. *Dial.*
England's Indian Army. D. C. Macdonald. *Lippincott.*
Expenditure of Rich Men. E. L. Godkin. *Scribner.*
Folk-Lore, The Study of. L. J. Vance. *Forum.*
Free Coinage and the Farmer. J. M. Stahl. *Forum.*
French Children. Th. Bentzon. *Century.*
Girls in a Factory Village. Lillie B. C. Wyman. *Atlantic.*
Glave in the Heart of Africa. *Century.*
Gold Standard, The Single. W. G. Sumner. *Chautauquan.*
Goncourt, Edmond de. Henri Frantz. *Forum.*
Greater New York, Government of. F. V. Greene. *Scribner.*
Harris, Joel Chandler. W. M. Baskervill. *Chautauquan.*
Humanity's Missing Link. H. B. Bashore. *Lippincott.*
International Law and Arbitration. Lord Russell. *Forum.*
Japan, A Literary Awakening in. *Dial.*
Li Hung Chang. Chester Holcombe. *McClure.*
Maclaren, Ian. D. M. Ross. *McClure.*
Mental Epidemics. Boris Sidis. *Century.*
Municipal Reform. Wm. H. Tolman. *Arena.*
Northwestern America, Travels in. *Dial.*
Paris, The Quays of. Alvan F. Sanborn. *Lippincott.*
Patriotism, Local, The Need of. W. C. Lawton. *Lippincott.*
Presidential Candidate of 1852, A. Geo. W. Julian. *Century.*
Richelieu, Cardinal. James B. Perkins. *Chautauquan.*
Science and the Law. John Trowbridge. *Atlantic.*
Siena. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield. *Scribner.*
Silver—A Money Metal. J. T. Morgan. *Arena.*
Silver, Free Coinage of. James B. Weaver. *Chautauquan.*
Silver, Free, *vs.* Free Gold. Frank Parsons. *Arena.*
Silver Question, The. Ex-President Harrison. *Forum.*
Silver, Remonetization of. J. P. Jones. *Arena.*
Suffrage, Dual. Mrs. E. Q. Norton. *Arena.*
Sultan, Creed of the. Thomas Davidson. *Forum.*
Sunday in Old New York. Alice Morse Earle. *Atlantic.*
Thoreau as Prose Writer. H. M. Stanley. *Dial.*
Tory and a Patriot of the Revolution. J. J. Halsey. *Dial.*
Warner, Olin, Sculpture of. W. C. Brownell. *Scribner.*
Working-Girl of New York, The. Mary Humphreys. *Scrib.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 130 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

HISTORY.

The History of Mankind. By Prof. Friedrich Ratzel; trans. from 2d German edition by A. J. Butler, M.A.; with Introduction by E. B. Tylor, D.C.L. Vol. I.; illus. in colors, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 486. Macmillan Co. $4.

History, Prophecy, and the Monuments; or, Israel and the Nations. By James Frederick McCurdy, Ph.D. Vol. II., To the Fall of Nineveh; 8vo, uncut, pp. 433. Macmillan Co. $3.

The Puritan in England and New England. By Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D.; with Introduction by Alexander McKenzie, D.D. With portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 406. Roberts Bros. $2.

A History of Rome to the Death of Cæsar. By W. W. How, M.A., and H. D. Leigh, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 575. Longmans, Green, & Co. $2.

Jewish Life in the Middle Ages. By Israel Abrahams, M.A. 8vo, uncut, pp. 452. Macmillan Co. $1.75.

Old Colony Days. By May Alden Ward. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 280. Roberts Bros. $1.25.

A Study of Slavery in New Jersey. By Henry Schofield Cooley. 8vo, uncut, pp. 58. Johns Hopkins University Studies. Paper, 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Memorials, Family and Personal, 1766–1865. By Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne. In two vols., with portraits, 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. $8.

Story of the Hutchinsons (Tribe of Jesse). By John Wallace Hutchinson; compiled and edited by Charles E. Mann; with Introduction by Frederick Douglass. In two vols., illus., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Lee & Shepard. $5.

The Life of Richard Cobden. By John Morley. In two vols., with portrait, 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. $3.

Pope Leo XIII. By Justin McCarthy. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 260. "Public Men of To-Day." F. Warne & Co. $1.25.

Shakespeare the Boy. By William J. Rolfe, Litt.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 251. Harper & Bros. $1.25.

Humphry Davy, Poet and Philosopher. By T. E. Thorpe, LL.D. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 240. "Century Science Series." Macmillan Co. $1.25.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Literary Landmarks of Venice. By Laurence Hutton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 71. Harper & Bros. $1.

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